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INFANTRY TRAINING

VOLUME IX

Infantry Tactics



Pamphlet No. 45, Part 3

THE INFANTRY PLATOON (Supplement)

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1977

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INFANTRY TRAINING

VOLUME IX
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PAMPHLET No. 45, Part 3

THE INFANTRY PLATOON

SUPPLEMENT
THE TRANSITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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FOREWORD

by

Major General T M Creasey, CB, OBE
Director of Infantry

1. The Defence Review of 1975 heralded the beginning of a period of several years of change in organization, equipment and tactical doctrine for the Infantry. The first obvious step will be the change during the next year to four company transitional establishments with smaller platoons. Subsequently there will be further changes in the establishments to accommodate the MILAN medium range anti tank weapon and, later still, a new family of small arms. The transitional establishments are designed to lead up to these new weapons, meanwhile making the best possible use of the existing weapons.
2. This Supplement is intended to be read with the current pamphlet to give platoon and section commanders in battalions on the transitional establishments the guidance they need to train and handle their commands in the field. It introduces the fire team concept for organizing the section, as an alternative to the traditional gun and rifle groups (paragraphs 35-39).
3. When the transitional establishments are superseded, as MILAN enters service, completely new pamphlets on the Platoon and the Section will take the place of The Infantry Platoon, Parts 1, 2 and 3. Meanwhile the Infantry Platoon and its Supplement will be amended as required to keep our tactical doctrine up to date.

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FOREWORD

Major General T.M. O'Leary, C.D., O.B.E.
Director of Infantry

The Infantry Review of 1975 marked the beginning of a period of
extensive change in organization, equipment and tactics for the
Infantry. The first objective will be the change during the next year
to a new tactical establishment with smaller platoons
and company teams with further changes in the establishment to
incorporate the M16 weapon (new rifle) and new
equipment in small units. The tactical establishment is designed
to lead up to the new weapon, possibly making the best possible use
of the existing weapon.

The establishment is intended to be used with the current principle of
the Infantry and Section (company) in 2nd Division on the front line.
The Infantry and Section (company) are used in turn and handle their own
in the field. It follows the line of command for organizing the section
as in the review of the Infantry Review (company) 1975.

When the new tactical establishment is reported to the Infantry, the
review of the new principle on the Infantry and the Section will
be the basis for the Infantry Review (company) 1975 and 1976. The
Infantry Review and its Supplement will be published as required to keep
the Infantry Review up to date.

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INFANTRY TRAINING

VOLUME IX

INFANTRY TACTICS

THE INFANTRY PLATOON

PART 3 - SUPPLEMENT

THE TRANSITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART 1

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1 - THE TRANSITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

1. As a result of the Defence Review of 1974/75 all battalions of infantry are to reorganize by March 1978 onto new establishments. The new establishments in their final form have been designed to take account of the phasing out of WOMBAT/CONBAT and the introduction into battalions of the MILAN medium range anti tank guided weapon. However few battalions will have received this weapon by the date of their reorganization. Transitional establishments for the mechanized and infantry (formerly airportable) battalions are therefore being promulgated. They incorporate most of the changes made necessary by the Defence Review but include WOMBAT/CONBAT. SWINGFIRE will have been withdrawn from these battalions which now hold it before they are required to reorganize.

SECTION 2 - AIM

2. The aim of this pamphlet is to supplement "The Infantry Platoon Parts 1 and 2" (Army Code 70741) so that it may be used in conjunction with them as a basis of knowledge and instruction for platoon and section commanders in battalions on the transitional establishments.

SECTION 3 - SCOPE AND LAYOUT

3. For some time to come there will be some battalions on the current organizations and others on the transitional establishments. Later some battalions will be on the transitional establishments whilst others will have received MILAN and completed their restructuring. The chief differences will be the number of men in the platoon and section and the number and effectiveness of the anti tank weapons which may be operating in the combat team. The fundamental principles of tactics explained in "The Infantry Platoon Parts 1 and 2" will still apply.

4. The Supplement is therefore intended to be read alongside Parts 1 and 2 of "The Infantry Platoon" and confines itself to pointing out differences between the organization and handling of the section and platoon in the transitional battalions and in the current airportable and mechanized battalions. Accordingly it is laid out to correspond with the two parts of the

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basic pamphlet, with corresponding chapter and section headings. Where a chapter or section does not require comment no reference is made to it in the Supplement. Paragraphs are numbered in sequence throughout the Supplement.

SECTION 4 - HOW BEST TO USE THIS PAMPHLET

5. Users who find it convenient to insert leaves of the Supplement in the appropriate place in their copy of "The Infantry Platoon" may do so, but it is not necessary to do so; any user who already has the basic knowledge contained in "The Infantry Platoon" should be able to use the Supplement on its own. It is in no sense an amendment; rather, as its name implies, an addition to keep the main pamphlet in step with changing organizations.

SECTION 3 - AIM

1. The aim of this pamphlet is to supplement "The Infantry Platoon Part I and II" (Army Code 1014) so that it may be used in conjunction with them as a basis of knowledge and instruction for platoon and section commanders in battalions on the tactical employment of platoons.

SECTION 3 - SCOPE AND LAYOUT

2. This pamphlet is intended to be used in conjunction with the current "The Infantry Platoon Part I and II" (Army Code 1014) and will be used in conjunction with them as a basis of knowledge and instruction for platoon and section commanders in battalions on the tactical employment of platoons.

3. The pamphlet is intended to be used in conjunction with the current "The Infantry Platoon Part I and II" (Army Code 1014) and will be used in conjunction with them as a basis of knowledge and instruction for platoon and section commanders in battalions on the tactical employment of platoons.

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CHAPTER 3

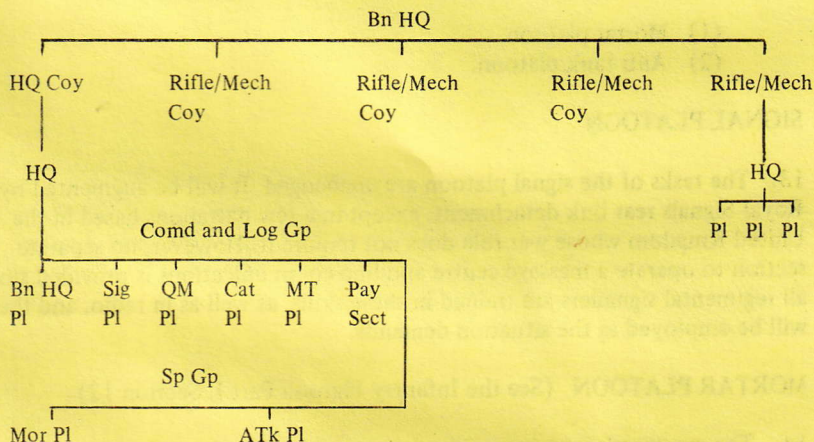
ORGANIZATION

6. The term "airportable battalion" has been replaced by "infantry battalion". In future there will be infantry, mechanized and parachute battalions and a nuclear convoy escort battalion.

7. The same basic organization meets the operational requirements of all four types of battalion. It consists of:-

- a. Battalion HQ.
- b. Four rifle or mechanized companies, each of an HQ and three rifle or mechanized platoons.
- c. All other elements of the battalion grouped in Headquarters Company. This may for convenience be divided into a Command and Logistic Group and a Support Group, but the company forms one sub unit.

8. BASIC BATTALION ORGANIZATION (TRANSITIONAL)



(9-10 Reserved)

SECTION 10 - BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

11. Battalion Headquarters in the transitional infantry battalion is the same as that of the current airportable battalion except for the deletion of the second-in-command's orderly and the training storeman.

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The NCOs and men provided by Command Company for battalion headquarters in the air-portable battalion are provided by Headquarters Company in the transitional battalion.

SECTION 11 - HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

12. Headquarters company consists of a company headquarters and:-

a. Command and Logistic Group.

- (1) Battalion headquarters platoon made up of intelligence section, orderly room, provost section and medical section.
- (2) Signal platoon.
- (3) Quartermaster platoon.)
- (4) Catering platoon.) See The Infantry Platoon
- (5) MT platoon.) Part 1, Section 13
- (6) Pay section.)

b. Support Group

- (1) Mortar platoon.
- (2) Anti tank platoon.

SIGNAL PLATOON

13. The tasks of the signal platoon are unchanged. It will be augmented by a Royal Signals rear link detachment, except in a few battalions based in the United Kingdom whose war role does not require it. However, no separate section to operate a message centre and line communications is provided since all regimental signallers are trained in these skills, as well as in radio, and they will be employed as the situation demands.

MORTAR PLATOON (See the Infantry Platoon Part I, Section 12)

14. The mortar platoon is organized and equipped in the same way as at present except that a fourth MFC party (two MFCs with one vehicle and driver) is included although there are only three sections of two mortars.

ANTI TANK PLATOON (See The Infantry Platoon Part I Section 12).

15. The anti tank platoon in the transitional infantry battalion is organized and equipped in the same way as in the air-portable battalion. It will have an alternative role of providing dismounted reconnaissance and surveillance when the commanding officer requires it to do so.

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DELETIONS

16. The following platoons do not exist in the transitional battalion:-

- a. Reconnaissance platoon.
- b. Defence platoon.
- c. Surveillance platoon.
- d. Assault pioneer platoon.

RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE

17. Close vehicle mounted reconnaissance is a function of the Royal Armoured Corps and will be provided by the inclusion in the battle group of a reconnaissance troop from the close reconnaissance squadron of an armoured reconnaissance regiment RAC. This troop will have eight tracked or six wheeled CVR, each with a RARDEN cannon with night sight and crewed by three men.

18. ZB 298 Radar will not be held by the infantry but will be available in the battle group since each close support battery RA will hold it. Battalions operating in certain theatres, for example Hong Kong or Northern Ireland, may be required to operate ZB 298 for specific tasks. Special arrangements will be made to train unit instructors in ZB 298 in these cases.

19. Thus the reconnaissance and surveillance platoons are no longer included in the battalion organization. The anti tank platoon, with the alternative role of reconnaissance and surveillance, retains the special skills in this field. However, there is a continuing requirement for all infantry soldiers to be able to carry out dismounted observation, surveillance and patrolling and all will continue to be trained in the skills of fieldcraft and observation required for this work.

DEFENCE PLATOON

20. The protection of battalion headquarters will be achieved according to circumstances either by:-

- a. Its own members.
- b. The detachment of a rifle platoon from a company for the task.
- c. Locating it in a rifle company area.

21. The corps of drums or equivalent will be formed from a rifle platoon.

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ASSAULT PIONEER

22. One section in each rifle company will be trained as assault pioneers; an assault pioneer warrant officer with a storeman driver and a vehicle is in the company HQ of Headquarters Company to provide expert knowledge, to advise on and co-ordinate all field engineer training, and to command assault pioneer sections on specific battalion assault pioneer tasks when so ordered by the commanding officer. Sections will normally remain under command of their companies for assault pioneer or rifle section tasks as required by their company commander.

23. The need for all rifle platoons to be trained to carry out field engineer tasks is as important in the transitional battalions as in the airportable battalions. Such tasks to be carried out under Assault Pioneer supervision might be:-

a. *Counter Mobility*

- (1) *Laying Mines*. Both anti tank and anti personnel protective and nuisance mines by hand.
- (2) *Field Defences*. Construction of basic fire trenches, using explosives and improvised materials.
- (3) *Wiring*
- (4) *Minor Demolitions*

b. *Mobility*

- (1) *Route Clearance*. Particularly mines, fallen trees and abandoned vehicles.
- (2) *River Crossing*. Use of reconnaissance and assault boats.
- (3) *Breaching Protective Minefields*. Excluding the use of the BABY VIPER.
- (4) *Breaching Wire Obstacles*.

c. *Other Tasks*

- (1) Control of Light Mobile Digger.
- (2) Construction of hides and OPs in rural and urban districts.
- (3) Selection and marking of helicopter LZs.

(24-25 Reserved)

SECTION 14 - THE RIFLE COMPANY

26. The rifle company in the transitional infantry battalion consists of a Company Headquarters and three rifle platoons. There is no Headquarters Platoon. GPMG(SF) are held in rifle platoons. Radars are not held in rifle companies.

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27. The company HQ consists of:-

Comd:	Maj	Storeman:	CPL
2IC:	Capt	Storeman:	LCPL
CSM:	WO2	Signal NCO:	CPL
CQMS:	CSGT	Dvr Radio Op:	LCPL
Clerk:	LCPL	Signaller:	PTE
		Dvr (for CQMS):	PTE

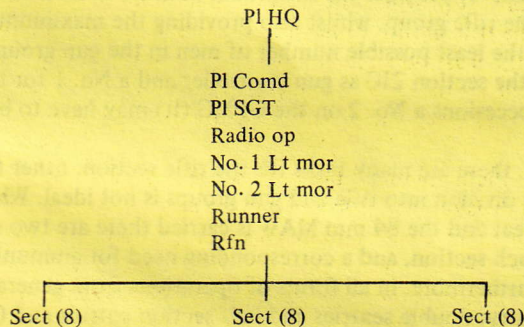
TOTAL 2 Offrs
9 OR

28. A regimental medical orderly (CPL) for each rifle company is established in the medical section of battalion headquarters platoon; he will join the headquarters of his rifle company for training in the field and for operations.

(29-30 *Reserved*).

SECTION 15 - THE RIFLE PLATOON

31. A platoon is organized into a headquarters and three sections as follows:-



TOTAL 1 Offr and 30 OR

Platoon Headquarters is comparatively strong in relation to the rifle sections. This allows the platoon commander the flexibility in certain circumstances to reinforce some or all of his sections for specific tasks and to assist them with the carriage of stores and ammunition.

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WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

32. The following platoon and section weapons are held for each rifle platoon:-

- a. One light mortar for platoon headquarters.
- b. One 84 mm MAW for each section - total three per platoon.
- c. One GPMG for each section, of which one per platoon is issued with the SF conversion kit. The characteristics of the GPMG (SF) may demand that its use is co-ordinated at combat team level.

33. Light mortars, SF conversion kits and 84 mm MAW may be carried on company transport as ordered, according to the tactical situation.

34. Amended Annexes F and G to the Infantry Platoon Part 1 are included in this supplement.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RIFLE SECTION

35. The section will be organized either into a gun group and a rifle group or into two equal sized fire teams.

36. The traditional division into rifle group and gun group meets the essential requirements of a battle drill for an attack by a section on its own with the current weapons. It provides the maximum number of men to assault the objective in the rifle group, whilst also providing the maximum output of covering fire from the least possible number of men in the gun group. The latter need only include the section 2IC as gun controller and a No. 1 for the GPMG (It), although on occasions a No. 2 on the GPMG (It) may have to be included.

37. However, there are many tasks for the rifle section, other than the attack, for which the division into rifle and gun groups is not ideal. When there is an armoured threat and the 84 mm MAW is carried there are two crew served weapons in each section, and a corresponding need for ammunition for them to be carried. Furthermore, in all forms of operations from general war to CRW and Internal Security, double sentries and half section patrols and OPs will often be required. For these reasons the section must be able to operate in two equal fire teams. Such an organization also suits the weapons presently being developed.

38. A rifle section in the transitional infantry battalion must therefore be able to operate on either of the two organizations which follow:-

a. The Fire Team Organization

FIRE TEAM A

Sect Comd	CPL Rifle
Rifleman	PTE Rifle

FIRE TEAM B

Sect 2IC/Gun Controller	LCPL Rifle
GPMG No. 1	PTE GPMG

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Rifleman/No. 1 MAW	PTE SMG	GPMG No. 2/Rifleman	PTE Rifle
Rifleman/No. 2 MAW	PTE Rifle	Rifleman	PTE Rifle

b. The Rifle and Gun Group Organization

RIFLE GROUP

Sect Comd	CPL Rifle
Rifleman	PTE Rifle
Rifleman	PTE Rifle
Rifleman	PTE Rifle
Rifleman/No. 1 MAW	PTE SMG
Rifleman/No. 2 MAW	PTE Rifle

GUN GROUP

Sect 2IC/Gun Controller	LCPL Rifle
GPMG No. 1	PTE GPMG

Notes

- (1) NCOs and riflemen not carrying 84 mm MAW, will carry the 66 mm anti tank rocket when appropriate. They will also carry ammunition for the 84 mm MAW and the GPMG as required.
- (2) The GPMG team in one section in each platoon will be nominated to operate the GPMG in the sustained fire role when this is required. One SF conversion kit will be held for each platoon.

39. Training will be based on both the rifle group/gun group and the two equal sized fire team organizations. It will emphasize the need for the section to be able to alter its grouping to meet the tactical situation and battle drills for this purpose will be taught.

(40 *Reserved*)

THE MECHANIZED BATTALION (TRANSITIONAL)

SECTION 16 - BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

41. Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company in the transitional mechanized battalion have the same basic organization as in the transitional infantry battalion, Sections 10 and 11 above. An LAD REME on a separate establishment is permanently under command and contains all the REME tradesmen required for the first line repair and maintenance of the battalion's weapons, equipment and vehicles. In the field, mechanized company headquarters are each allocated a fitter section from the LAD. Each is mounted in one FV 434 and one FV 432.

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MORTAR PLATOON

42. The mortar platoon has a platoon HQ which can split into two equal halves, each mounted in its own APC. This makes it possible to detach an element capable of commanding mortar sections to a battle group formed under the RHQ of an armoured regiment while retaining the same capability in the mechanized battalion's own battlegroup. The platoon also has four MFC parties (each of two MFCs) and three sections each of two 81 mm mortars. Each mortar is mounted in, and normally fired from, an APC.

ANTI TANK PLATOON

43. SWINGFIRE will not be held in the reorganized battalions. It will be an artillery weapon in future. In operations it will be placed under command of battle groups or deployed independently as required by formation commanders.

44. The anti tank platoon in the transitional mechanized battalions will consist of six WOMBATs each mounted in an APC. It will be organized into three sections each of two detachments, in exactly the same way as in the current mechanized battalions without SWINGFIRE.

(45 Reserved).

SECTION 19 - MECHANIZED COMPANY

46. The mechanized company consists of a headquarters and three mechanized platoons.

47. The mechanized company HQ consists of the following men and vehicles:-

Men		Vehicles
Comd	Maj	Scout car recce
2IC	Capt	APC (Comd) (GPMG turret)
CSM	WO2	APC (Comd) (GPMG turret)
Clerk GD	LCPL	APC (Amb)
CQMS	CSGT	¾ ton truck and tlr
Dvr MT	SGT	1 tonne truck and tlr
Storeman Technical	CPL	HMLC (Stalwart)
Storeman/Dvr	LCPL	HMLC (Stalwart)
Storeman	CPL	
Signal NCO	CPL	
Dvr Radio Op	LCPL	

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Men

Dvr Radio Op	PTE
Dvr Radio Op	PTE
Dvr Radio Op	PTE
Regt Sig	PTE
Dvr	PTE
Dvr	PTE

TOTAL 2 Offrs and 15 OR

48. A regimental medical orderly (CPL) for each mechanized company is established in the medical section of battalion headquarters platoon; he will join the headquarters of his mechanized company for training in the field and for operations.

(49-50 *Reserved*).

SECTION 20 - THE MECHANIZED PLATOON

51. The mechanized platoon in the transitional mechanized battalion has a headquarters and three mechanized sections. It is carried in four APCs of which two have GPMG turrets and two have pintle mounted GPMGs.

52. The peace time organization of the mechanized platoon is as follows:-

P1 HQ

	Pl Comd		Subaltern	
	2IC		SGT	
	Radio Op		PTE	
	No. 1 Lt Mor		PTE	
	No. 2 Lt Mor		PTE	
	Veh Gunner		LCPL	
	Dvr Op		PTE	
Sect (8)				Sect (8)
				Sect (8)

TOTAL 1 Offr and 30 OR

53. Six reservists will join each mechanized platoon on mobilization bringing its strength to 1 officer and 36 soldiers. Each section will thus have a strength of 10 after mobilization but 8 at other times.

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54. a. The duties within the platoon are given in Part I Section 20 paragraph 140. However, paragraph 140.c. Vehicle Mechanic should be disregarded. There are no vehicle mechanics in the mechanized platoon.
- b. The duties of the vehicle gunner are:-

- (1) To command the APC when the section or platoon has dismounted. The lance corporal vehicle gunner in the platoon HQ APC will command all the platoon APCs when the platoon has dismounted, unless the platoon sergeant is ordered to remain with the APCs.
- (2) To man the APC GPMG, either turret or pintle mounted, when the platoon or section commander is not manning it. Normally the two lance corporal vehicle gunners will command the GPMG turret vehicles and the two private gunners will be in the GPMG pintle vehicles.

(55 Reserved)

ORGANIZATION OF THE MECHANIZED SECTION

56. For the reasons given in Section 15, paragraphs 35-39 above, the mechanized section will be organized as follows. Its dismounted strength will be six men, increased to eight by reservists on mobilization. Therefore in peace there will be three men in each fire team.

a. The Fire Team Organization

FIRE TEAM A

Sect Comd	CPL Rifle
Riflemen/No. 1 MAW	PTE Rifle
Riflemen/No. 2 MAW	PTE Rifle

FIRE TEAM B

Sect 2IC/Gun Controller	LCPL Rifle
GPMG No. 1	PTE GPMG
Riflemen/GPMG No. 2	PTE Rifle

Veh Crew

Veh Gunner	LCPL/PTE Rifle
Dvr Op	PTE SMG

b. The Rifle and Gun Group Organization

RIFLE GROUP

Sect Comd	CPL Rifle
Rifleman	PTE Rifle
Rifleman/No. 1 MAW	PTE Rifle
Rifleman/No. 2 MAW	PTE Rifle

GUN GROUP

Sect 2IC/Gun Controller	LCPL Rifle
GPMG No. 1	PTE GPMG

Veh Crew

Veh Gunner	LCPL/PTE Rifle
Dvr Op	PTE SMG

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c. One rifleman will be added to each fire team or group on mobilization.

57. One GPMG team in each platoon will be nominated and trained to work the gun in the sustained fire role when required. An SF conversion kit will be carried in the platoon. The characteristics of the GPMG(SF) may demand that its use is co-ordinated at combat team level.

(58-59 Reserved)

SECTION 21 - THE ROLE OF THE APC IN THE MECHANIZED PLATOON

60. The APC enables mechanised infantry to move and operate as part of all arms battle groups and combat teams. For this purpose it has:-

- a. The capacity to carry a platoon headquarters or a section with their organic weapons, equipment, ammunition and rations.
- b. Mobility sufficient to keep up with tanks on roads and across country.
- c. Protection against small arms and artillery, though not against direct hits from the latter nor against anti tank weapons.
- d. Armament for self protection against dismounted infantry and soft skinned vehicles, for self defence against low flying aircraft and helicopters, and to cover the mounting and dismounting of its passengers when in contact with the enemy.
- e. Communications. Each APC is equipped with VHF radio thus giving mounted communications down to section level. It is also fitted with an internal loud-speaker so that passengers can hear orders broadcast over the radio. Additionally it has an inter-communication system to enable conversation between the commander, driver and operators.

61. The APC is not a fighting vehicle and mechanized infantry will dismount to fight.

62. RARDEN will not be mounted on FV 432 in the mechanized battalion. In the mechanized platoon two APCs will mount GPMG in turrets and two will have a pintle mounted GPMG in the commanders' hatch. Air Defence mounts and sights for the pintle mounted GPMG will be issued in due course. All APCs have multi-barrelled smoke dischargers.

63. The following principles govern the handling of APCs when the platoon is dismounted (Z APCs):-

- a. Once the APC is destroyed the mobility of the mechanized infantry disappears, and armour and infantry will become separated and each

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can be destroyed by the enemy in detail. Any temptation to deploy the Z APC in the forefront of battle to make use of its firepower is therefore unsound.

- b. There will be occasions when Z APCs should be moved to secure muster areas, by platoons or even companies, to prevent them from being destroyed by either direct or indirect fire which will inevitably be brought down onto battle positions. However, it must always be remembered that a muster area which is secure when the battle commences can rapidly become insecure as the battle develops and the enemy either by-passes or infiltrates through the defences. It will seldom be possible to detach tanks or anti tank weapons to defend muster areas, so Z APCs must be prepared to change position rapidly in an emergency. The further the distance of the muster area from the battle position, the greater will be the delay when the platoons require to mount, and the greater the danger of routes forward being blocked or ambushed with the risk of APCs and their platoons being separated.
- c. When cover both from fire and view exists on or near battle positions it will often be sounder to keep the Z APCs up but under cover. In such circumstances full use can be made of all the facilities the APC provides (vehicle radio, reserve stores and ammunition, a dry and lit place for planning, NBC protection, cooking facilities and, in the ultimate stages of the battle, firepower) and the mobility of the mechanized infantry will be maintained.

(64-65 Reserved)

PARACHUTE BATTALION GROUP

SECTION 22 - ROLE OF AIRBORNE FORCES

66. The roles of the parachute battalion are unchanged.

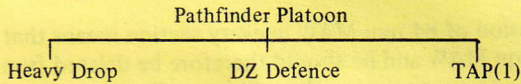
67. Because of restructuring there will only be one battalion with a parachute capability. Support to this battalion in a parachute assault and other operations could be provided by:-

Four OP Parties	RA
One troop	RE
One Rear Link	R SIGNALS
One Section Field Ambulance	RAMC
One Field Surgical Team	RAMC
One Forward Repair Team	REME
One Tactical Air Control Party	
One Forward Air Controller	

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SECTION 23 - ORGANIZATION

68. The parachute battalion is organized on the same basis as an infantry battalion with the Pathfinder/Rifle company being the only unusual feature. This company will have two rifle platoons and one pathfinder platoon. This platoon when not in the pathfinder role will be on a normal rifle platoon organization. In the pathfinder role it will be organized as follows:-



(1) Target Approach Point

(69-75 Reserved)

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CHAPTER 4

BATTLE PROCEDURE AND ORDERS

SECTION 24 - GENERAL

76. The transitional organization calls for no important change in the well tried systems of battle procedure and orders.

77. The inclusion of 84 mm MAW in every section means that there is no NCO IC platoon MAW and he should therefore be deleted from the platoon 'O' Group. The platoon commander will normally give orders for the handling, siting and tasking of MAW to the section commanders.

78. The fire team concept does not necessarily mean that each fire team will receive orders from the platoon commander. Fire teams can operate as part of their parent sections and receive orders from the section commander. However, on many occasions it will be preferable for a platoon commander to give orders direct to the fire team commanders. The command system to be used must be laid down clearly before contact is made to avoid the possibility of fire teams receiving conflicting orders from both section and platoon commanders.

79. Sufficient manpack radios are allotted to each company to provide a radio for each section. When CLANSMAN replace LARKSPUR sets it is anticipated that it will be possible to provide a manpack set for each fire team. Instructions for the use of fire team radio will be issued later.

(80 Reserved).

RESTRICTED

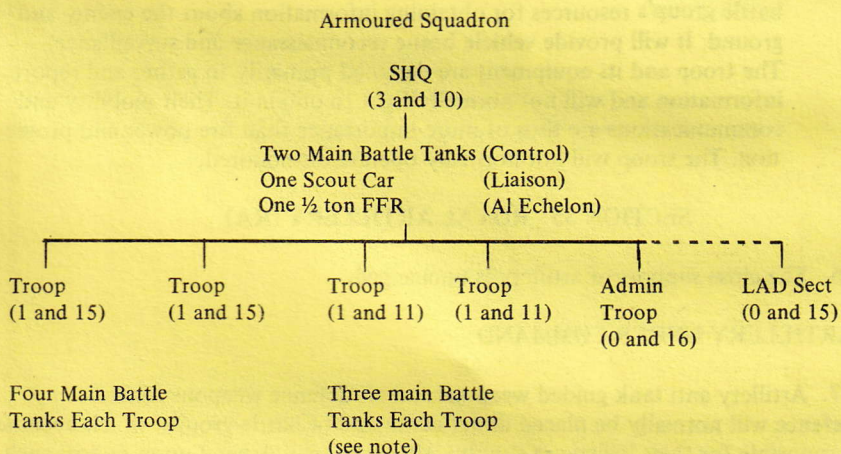
CHAPTER 5

COMBAT ARMS

SECTION 34 - ROYAL ARMoured CORPS (RAC)

81. The roles of the armoured regiment and squadrons are unchanged. The armoured reconnaissance regiments have assumed responsibility for mounted close reconnaissance as mechanized/infantry battalions will no longer have reconnaissance troops or platoons.

82. The outline organization of the restructured armoured squadron is:-



Notes

1. In peacetime two tanks in each armoured squadron are held in preservation (DRICLAD) as war reserve and are not crewed.
2. There is a bulldozer blade in each squadron which can be fitted to any tank in the squadron.
3. A squadron in the armoured regiment Type B has four troops of three tanks each.

83. **Personnel.** Squadron Headquarters has been reduced and now consists of three officers; Squadron Leader, Second in Command, and Second Captain. In each troop with four tanks the additional tank will normally be commanded by a Sgt/Cpl.

84. **Recognition.** In each troop with four tanks the additional tank will be the CHARLIE tank ie 12C.

CLOSE RECONNAISSANCE

85. a. *Organization.* There will normally be a troop from the close reconnaissance regiment under command of each battle group. The close reconnaissance troop is equipped with either eight CVR(T) SCIMITAR or six CVR(W) FOX which have a 30 mm gun, a coaxial machine gun and a commander's machine gun. SCIMITAR carries 165 rounds of 30 mm ammunition and FOX 96 rounds. These are capable of defeating light armour up to ranges of 1,500 metres. The gun has a high muzzle velocity and a burst fire capability of 6 rounds. The vehicles are fitted with an image intensification sight for use with the main armament and as an observation device when in a OP.
- b. *Role.* The role of the close reconnaissance troop is to supplement the battle group's resources for obtaining information about the enemy and ground. It will provide vehicle borne reconnaissance and surveillance. The troop and its equipment are designed primarily to gather and report information and will not normally fight to obtain it. Their mobility and communications are thus of more importance than fire power and protection. The troop will not normally operate dismounted.

SECTION 35 - ROYAL ARTILLERY (RA)

86. The close support of artillery is unchanged.

ARTILLERY UNDER COMMAND

87. Artillery anti tank guided weapons and air defence weapons for self defence will normally be placed under command of battle groups, which become responsible for their logistic re-supply. Allocation will depend upon factors such as the task of the battle group or the terrain and might be:-

- a. One troop of four or six FV438/STRIKER equipped with SWINGFIRE long range anti tank guided weapons, and
- b. One section of four BLOWPIPE air defence detachments.

88. **SWINGFIRE.** The characteristics of SWINGFIRE are given in Annex D to the Infantry Platoon Part 1. The launcher vehicle is either FV438 with 14 missiles or STRIKER with 10 missiles; either vehicle has a crew of three SWINGFIRE detachments may be deployed as pairs under command of combat teams or as a troop under command of the troop commander and controlled at battle group level.

RESTRICTED

89. BLOWPIPE

- a. BLOWPIPE is a shoulder launched missile which can be fired by one man. It is designed primarily to engage aircraft flying at up to 600 knots which will pass within a maximum of 1,000 metres of the weapon position. Its slant range against fast aircraft is from 700 to 3,000 metres, although its impact range increases to about 3,500 metres against helicopters. A steeply diving aircraft can be engaged horizontally up to a height of 4,000 feet, though there will be a marginal decrease in the range.
- b. A detachment is equipped with one aiming unit, 10 missiles, and a radio. The crew consists of 3 men. Detachments organic to armoured divisions are mounted in CVR(T); the remainder in land rovers.
- c. BLOWPIPE can be used against ground targets in an emergency, and its warhead is effective against lightly armoured vehicles such as APCs; however, the availability of missiles will normally limit the use of the weapon in this way to emergencies only.
- d. BLOWPIPE detachments may be deployed under command of combat teams or retained under battle group command for the defence of a particular high priority task. It will normally be necessary to allot more than one detachment to a task such as the defence of a combat team.

(90 Reserved)

CHAPTER 8

TRAINING

SECTION 49 - TRAINING PLATOONS AND SECTIONS

91. The methods and principles of training a platoon and section set out in Part 1, Chapter 8 are unaffected by the reorganization. In setting tactical exercises due attention must be paid to the fire team concept (Part 3, Section 15) and the concept for the handling of APCs in the mechanized platoon (Part 3, Section 21).

(92-94 Reserved)

ANNEXES

95. Resulting from restructure, certain amendments are required to the Annexes in Part 1 of the Infantry Platoon.

RESTRICTED

a. *Annex A.* No infantry company radar is planned.

b. *Annex D*

(1) SWINGFIRE is not now an infantry weapon.

(2) BEESWING is not to enter service.

c. *Annex F.* A revised Annex F is attached.

d. *Annex G.* A revised Annex G is attached.

e. *Annex I.* Delete Section APC RARDEN turret.

f. *Annex U.* A revised Annex U is attached.

g. *Annex V.* A revised Annex V is attached.

ANNEX F

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
1	Hand Grenade No. 80	White phosphorus smoke	—	0.58 kg (1.25 lbs)	—	—	—	25-30	25-35	20 metres	(1) Casualty producing effect in addition to smoke capability.
2	No. 83	Coloured Smoke	—	0.45 kg (1 lb)	—	—	—	25-35	25-35	15 metres	(1) Colours: Red, Green, Blue, Yellow.
3	L2A2	(New)	—	0.45 kg (1 lb)	—	—	—	25-35	25-35	15-190 metres	(1) Replacement for No. 36 grenade.
4	Pistol Browning	Browning	9 mm	0.49 kg (1 lb 15 ozs) when loaded add 0.22 kg (8'ozs)	Varies with the skill of the firer.			45	20-25	—	(1) 6 held in bn pool.
5	SMG (L2A3)	SMG or Sterling	9 mm	2.94 kg (6 lbs 8 ozs) when loaded add 0.70 kg (1 lb 8 ozs)	Single shots. According to skill of firer. Automatic. Bursts of 3 to 5 rds.			200	75-100	—	(1) Carried by offrs in Bn HQ, most sigs, sp wpns and admin pers, dvrs and att pers.

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ANNEX F
(Contd)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
6	SL Rifle (L1A1)	SLR or Rifle	7.62 mm	4.4 kg (9 lbs 9 ozs) when loaded with a 20 Rd mag add 0.73 kg (1 lb 10 ozs)	20 rpm	5 rpm	—	See (k)	Sighted to 600 m. Rarely used in action over 350 m except by whole section	—	(1) Carried by all offrs (less those in Bn HQ) Sect comds and all rfn.
7	Sniper Rifle (L42A1)	Sniper Rifle	7.62 mm	Rifle: 4.53 kg (10 lbs) Telescope: 1.13 kg (2.5 lbs)	Deliberate shooting only one round one kill			For effective harassing fire. Out to 800 metres and beyond when possible	The range at which a kill with the first round can be expected 600 m	—	(1) Is fitted with the telescope straight sighting L1A1. (2) Scale of issue 8 per infantry battalion.
8	GPMG (Light Role)	GPMG (LT)	7.62 mm	10.9 kg (24 lbs)	100 rpm	25 rpm	—	800	600	—	(1) Belts of 50 rds, 1 in 5 tracer.

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ANNEX F
(Contd)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
9	GPMG (Sustained Fire Role)	GPMG(SF)	7.62 mm	SF Kit approx 32.66 kg (72 lbs)	200rpm	100rpm	—	1800 (when strike can be observed)	1100 (burn out range of tracer)	—	(1) Belts of 200 rds, 1 in 5 tracer. (2) Kit incl 2 extra barrels, dial sight and tripod. (3) One kit per mech/rifle pl.
10	APC Mounted	Pintle Turret	7.62 mm 7.62 mm	— —	200rpm 200rpm	100rpm 100rpm	— —	800 m 80-1800 m	600 m 1200 m	—	Two turret mounted and two pintle mounted in each mech pl.
11	Light Mortar (2 inch)	2 inch	2 inch	5.44 kg (12 lbs)	3-4 rpm	—	—	480	Smoke) Illum) 480	—	(1) One per rifle pl. (2) To be replaced by Lt Mor 51 mm with a range of 800 m.
12	LAW Section Anti-Tank Rocket	66 mm	66 mm	2.2 kg (4 lbs 12 ozs)	—	—	—	350	200	—	(1) Sub-calibre device for trg.

ANNEX F
(Contd)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
13	MAW, 84 mm (L14A1)	Carl Gustav 84 mm	84 mm	15.88 kg (35 lbs) HE Rd: 2.61 kg (5.75 lbs)	Practical rate of fire, 5 to 6 rpm			—	HEAT Static tgts - 500 Moving - 400	—	(1) Danger area from back-blast extends 30 m rearward and at an angle of 800 mils either side of the line of the barrel. (2) One per rifle section.
14	HAW, 120 mm WOMBAT or 120 mm CONBAT	WOMBAT CONBAT	120 mm (.5 spotting rifle) 120 mm (.5 spotting rifle)	294.83 kg (650 lbs) 771.11 kg (1700 lbs)	4 Aimed Rds per minute			Static tgts - 1200 Moving tgts - 100 Observed direct fire - 2000 (Secondary Tgts)	Static tgts - 1000 Moving tgts - 750 —	—	(1) Danger area from back-blast extends 32 m rearward in the form of a cone of 533 mils, on any one bearing. (2) Peacetime danger area extends 273 m. (3) In battle dug-in troops may be between 14-32 m behind the gun. Troops between 32 and 91 metres should be dug-in if possible. (4) Defeat any known tank.

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ANNEX F
(Contd)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
15	81 mm Mortar	81 mm	81 mm	Barrel: 12.70 kg (28 lbs) Bipod: 12.25 kg (27 lbs) Baseplate: 11.57 kg (25.5 lbs) Sight: 3.4 kg (7.5 lbs) Case of 2 rds: 11.79 kg (26 lbs)	12 rpm	8 rpm	4 rpm	HE - 5660 m (Charge 8) Illum - 4050 m (40 sec) Smoke WP and Coloured - 5660 (W/Charge 8)	HE - 5660 Illum - 4050 Smoke - 5660	HE - 40 m radius Illum - 400 m radius	(1) Maximum height of rounds, 10,500 ft. (2) Wartime Safety Distances Adjusting - 700 m all charges. Engagement - Charge 1 to 4 - 250 m. Charge 5 to 8 - 300 m. Fully closed down AFVs - 125 m, Tps dug-in with overhead cover reduces distances by 125 m. (3) Peacetime No troops within the firing template and no target less than 675 m to be engaged. No overhead fire is allowed.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

ANNEX F
(Contd)

Serial	Weapon	Common Name	Calibre	Weight	Service Rate of Fire			*Maximum Effective Range (metres)	**Effective Battle Range (metres)	Approximate Bursting Radius	Remarks
					Rapid	Normal	Slow				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
16	Weapon/ Mine Anti- Person- nel M18A1	CLAYMORE	—	Complete Kit: 2.95 kg (6.5 lbs)	—	—	—	100	50 metres on 1070 mils arc from centre of weapon	Directional 1070 mils arc of frag- ments, about 2 m high. Most effect- ive up to 50 m. moder- ately effect- ive to 100 m. Fragments travel to 250 metres.	(1) When employed with trip wire treated as a mine (Recorded and Reported). (2) When fired by personnel minimum safe distance is 16 metres. Firer should be in a protected posi- tion if within 100 metres.

DEFINITIONS

* **Maximum Effective Range:** The range out to which well trained troops can engage targets under average conditions.

** **Effective Battle Range:** The range out to which weapons are normally sited to engage in battle.

Note: The ranges given are based on well trained soldiers.

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DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS WITHIN THE RIFLE PLATOON

1. The loads shown in this Paper are suggested possible loads of the normal ammunition, weapons and equipment carried by a platoon.

LIGHTENING THE LOAD

2. It must be the aim of all commanders to take every opportunity to lighten the load carried by their men. Experience has shown that a tired man is not only less alert and less observant but he succumbs to fear more readily.

3. Swift, agile movement and quick thinking is not stimulated by carrying heavy loads and equipment.

4. The rifleman's load in an infantry battalion is more of a handicap to him than that of his equivalent in the mechanized battalion, but even those who travel in discomfort and fight dismounted will fight all the better if lightly equipped.

5. Therefore, platoon commanders should constantly ensure that their men only carry their fighting load plus absolute essentials. Other items of the load should be readily available but not manpacked.

6. Platoon commanders must get away from the tendency to carry everything that might be needed under every eventuality. General Scharnhorst wrote "The Infantryman should carry an axe in case he may have to break down a door". Such an outlook is the start of overloading. Aim at carrying the essential items only.

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ANNEX G (Contd)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS AND AMMUNITION SCALES -
(INFANTRY PLATOON) (PL HQ)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Pl Comd	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	Pl SGT	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of (20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of (20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47		1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47
	2 Grens	1.36		2 Grens	1.36
	Vervey Pistol and 14 Carts	2.53			_____
		13.24		CEFO	10.71
	CEFO	11.79		Cleaning Kit	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Whistle	0.45
	Binoculars	0.79		Binoculars	0.06
	Compass and Protractor	0.34		Binoculars	0.79
	Whistle	0.06		Compass and Protractor	0.34
	Clothing	6.29		Clothing	6.29
		_____		Medical Pack	3.00
	Total	33.19		Total	3.00

Sig	SMG and 1 Mag	3.88	No. 1 Lt Mor	SMG and 1 Mag (1)	3.88
	2 Mags	1.98		2 Mags	1.98
	2 Grens	1.36		Lt Mortar (51 mm)	4.50
		7.22		2 Grens	1.36
	CEFO	11.79			_____
	Cleaning Kit	0.23			16.46

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ANNEX G (Contd)

**DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS AND AMMUNITION SCALES
(INFANTRY PLATOON) (PL HQ)**

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Sig (Contd)	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45	No. 1 Lt Mor	CEFO	11.79
	Clothing	6.29		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	SR A41	<u>20.64</u>		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
				Spare Parts Wallet	1.00
				Clothing	<u>6.29</u>
	Total	45.62		Total	36.22
No. 2 Lt Mor	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	2 x RFN	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	12 x Lt Mortar Rds	9.48		1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47
	2 x Grens	<u>1.36</u>		2 x Grens	1.36
		18.72		1 x 66 mm	<u>2.15</u>
	CEFO	11.79			12.86
	Matchet and Sheath	0.79		CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	<u>6.29</u>		Clothing	6.29
	Total	38.27		Total	31.52

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ANNEX G (Contd)

SUMMARY - PL HQ

	7.62 mm In Mags	7.62 mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9 mm	LT MOR	84 mm	66 mm
Pl Comd	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Pl Sgt	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Sig	-	-	2	96	-	-	-
No. 1 Lt Mor	-	-	2	96	6	-	-
No. 2 Lt Mor	80	-	2	-	12	-	-
RFN	80	50	2	-	-	-	1
RFN	80	50	2	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	400	200	14	192	18	-	2

- NOTES:
1. No. 1 on Lt Mor is armed with an SMG in an Infantry Battalion.
 2. Five rounds tracer per rfn should also be carried.
 3. If the pl has been issued with SR A40 an additional 4.76 Kgs for each set must be added.

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ANNEX G (Contd)

**DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS AND AMMUNITION SCALES -
(INFANTRY PLATOON) (INFANTRY SECTION)**

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Sect Comd	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	Gun Controller	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47		4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90
	2 Grens	1.36		1 Gren	0.68
		10.71			14.46
	CEFO	11.79		CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Whistle	0.06		Clothing	6.29
	Binoculars	0.79			
	Compass and Protractor	0.34			
	Clothing	6.29			
	Total	30.66		Total	33.22
No. 1 MAW	SMG and 1 Mag	3.88	No. 2 MAW	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	2 Mags	1.98		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	84 mm Gun	14.29		4 Rds 84 mm	14.52
	1 Gren	0.68		2 Grens	1.36
		20.83			23.76

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ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
No. 1 MAW (Contd)	CEFO	11.79	No. 2 MAW (Contd)	CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	6.29		Clothing	6.29
	Sight/Kit Bag	0.91			
	Total	40.50		Total	42.52
No. 1 GPMG	GPMG	10.89	RFN/No. 2 GPMG	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Gren	0.68		4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90
		17.47		1 Gren	0.68
	CEFO	11.79			14.46
	Spare Parts Wallet	1.02		CEFO	11.79
	Clothing	6.29		Cleaning Kit	0.23
				Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
				Clothing	6.29
	Total	36.57		Total	33.22
RFN	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	RFN	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47		1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47
	1 Gren	0.68		1 Gren	0.68
		10.03			10.03

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ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
RFN	1 x 66 mm	2.15		1 x 66 mm	2.15
(Contd)	Wire Cutters	1.25	RFN	Matchet and Sheath	0.79
	CEFO	11.79	(Contd)	CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	6.29		Clothing	6.29
	Total	34.34		Total	33.88

SUMMARY - RIFLE SECTION

	7.62mm In Mags	7.62mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9mm	Lt Mor	84mm	66mm
Sect Comd	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Gun Controller	80	200	1	-	-	-	-
No. 1 GPMG	-	200	1	-	-	-	-
RFN/No. 2 GPMG	80	200	1	-	-	-	-
No. 1 84mm	-	-	1	96	-	-	-
No. 2 84mm	80	-	2	-	-	4	-
RFN	80	50	1	-	-	-	1
RFN	80	50	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	480	750	10	96	-	4	2

SUMMARY - INFANTRY PLATOON

7.62mm In Mags	7.62mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9mm	Lt Mor	84mm	66mm
1,840	2,450	44	480	18	12	8

- NOTE:** (1) Five rounds tracer per rfn should also be carried.
- (2) If the pl has been issued with SR A40 an additional 4.76 Kgs for each set must be added.

MECHANIZED BATTALION

DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS AND AMMUNITION SCALES -
(MECHANIZED PLATOON) (PL HQ)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Pl Comd	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	Pl SGT	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47		1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47
	2 Gren	1.36		2 Grens	1.36
	Vervey Pistol and 14 Carts	2.53			10.71
		13.24		CEFO	11.74
	CEFO	11.79		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Whistle	0.06
	Binoculars	0.79		Binoculars	0.79
	Compass and Protractor	0.34		Compass and Protractor	0.34
	Whistle	0.06		Clothing	6.29
	Clothing	6.29		Medical Pack	3.00
	Total	33.19		Total	33.66

RESTRICTED

ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Sig	SMG and 1 Mag	3.88	No. 1 Lt Mor	SLR and 1 Mag (1)	5.16
	2 Mags	1.98		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	2 Grens	1.36		Lt Mortar (51 mm)	4.50
		7.22		6 x Lt Mortar Rds	4.74
	CEFO	11.79		1 Gren	0.68
	Cleaning Kit	0.23			17.80
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		CEFO	11.79
	Clothing	6.29		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	SR A41	20.64		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
				Spare Parts Wallet	1.00
				Clothing	6.29
	Total	45.62		Total	37.56
No. 2 Lt Mor	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	LCPL Veh Gnr	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	12 x Lt Mortar Rds	9.48		2 Grens	1.36
	2 x Gren	1.36			9.24
		18.72		CEFO	11.79
	CEFO	11.79		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Matchet and Sheath	0.79		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Clothing	6.29
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45			
	Total	31.98		Total	28.00

RESTRICTED

ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Dvr Rad Op	SMG and 1 Mag	3.88
	2 Mags	1.98
	2 Grens	1.36
		7.22
	CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	6.29
	Total	25.98

SUMMARY PL HQ

	7.62mm In Mags	7.62mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9mm	Lt Mor	84mm	66mm
Pl Comd	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Pl SGT	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Sig	-	-	2	96	-	-	-
No. 1 Lt Mor	80	-	1	-	6	-	-
No. 2 Lt Mor	80	-	2	-	12	-	-
LCPL Veh Gnr	80	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dvr Rad Op	-	-	2	96	-	-	-
TOTALS	400	100	13	192	18	-	-

- NOTES:**
- (1) The No. 1 on Lt Mor is armed with an SLR in a Mechanized Platoon.
 - (2) On mobilization each section receives two reservist riflemen. These will be armed with SLR and scales for ammunition as follows:- 80 rds 7.62 mm (in mags), 50 rds belted 7.62 mm and 2 grens. They will also carry 1 x 66 mm LAW each.
 - (3) If Reservists are not present the 66 mm LAWs can be carried by:-
 - a. The MAW team if they do not dismount with the 84 mm gun.
 - b. The GPMG No. 2/rfn and Sect Comd/Gun Controller.
 - (4) Five rounds tracer per rfn should also be carried.
 - (5) If the pl has been issued with SR A40 an additional 4.76 kgs for each set must be added.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS AND AMMUNITION SCALES -
RIFLE SECTION - MECHANIZED PLATOON**

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Sect Comd	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	Gun Controller	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Belt of 50 Rds	1.47		4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90
	2 Grens	1.36		1 Gren	0.68
		10.71			14.46
	CEFO	11.79		CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Whistle	0.06		Clothing	6.29
	Binoculars	0.79			
	Compass and Protractor	0.34			
	Total	24.37		Total	33.22

RESTRICTED

ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
Veh Gnr	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	Dvr Rad Op	SMG and 1 Mag	3.88
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		2 Mags	1.98
	2 Grens	1.36		2 Grens	1.36
		9.24			7.22
	CEFO	11.79		CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	6.29		Clothing	6.29
	GPMG Spare Parts Wallet	1.02			
	Total	29.02		Total	25.98
No. 1 GPMG	GPMG	10.89	RFN/No. 2 GPMG	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	1 Gren	0.68		4 Belts of 50 Rds	5.90
				1 Gren	0.68
		17.47			14.46
	CEFO	11.79		CEFO	11.79
	Spare Parts Wallet	1.02		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Clothing	6.29		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
				Clothing	6.29
	Total	36.57		Total	33.22

RESTRICTED

ANNEX G (Contd)

Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg	Task	Wpn/Ammo/Eqpt	Kg
No. 1 MAW	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16	No. 2 MAW	SLR and 1 Mag	5.16
	3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72		3 Mags (Each of 20 Rds)	2.72
	84 mm Gun	14.29		4 Rds 84 mm	14.52
	1 Gren	0.68		2 Grens	1.36
		22.85			23.76
	CEFO	11.79		CEFO	11.79
	Cleaning Kit	0.23		Cleaning Kit	0.23
	Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45		Bayonet and Scabbard	0.45
	Clothing	6.29		Clothing	6.29
	Sight/Kit Bag	0.91			
	Total	42.52		Total	42.52

SUMMARY - RIFLE SECTION (LESS RESERVISTS)

	7.62 mm In Mags	7.62mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9mm	Lt Mor	84mm	66mm
Sect Comd	80	50	2	-	-	-	-
Gun Controller	80	200	1	-	-	-	-
Veh Gnr	80	-	2	-	-	-	-
No. 1 GPMG	-	200	1	-	-	-	-
RFN/GPMG	80	200	1	-	-	-	-
No. 1 MAW	80	-	1	-	-	-	-
No. 2 MAW	80	-	2	-	-	4	-
Dvr Rad Op	-	-	2	96	-	-	-
TOTALS	480	650	12	96	-	4	2 ⁽³⁾

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RESTRICTED

SUMMARY - PLATOON

7.62mm In Mags	7.62mm Belted	L2A1/80 Grens	9mm	Lt Mor	84mm	66mm
1,840	2,050	49	288	18	12	6
WITH RESERVISTS (2320)	(2,350)	(51)	-	-	-	-

- NOTE:** (1) Five rounds tracer per rfn should also be carried.
 (2) If the pl has been issued with SR A40 an additional 4.76 Kgs for each set must be added.
 (3) Carried by reservists.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CARRIED BY ALL RANKS
IN THE INFANTRY AND MECHANIZED PLATOONS

a. Worn on the person:	kg	Remarks
Anklelets, web	0.23	) High boots in due course
Boots	2.01	
Braces	0.11	
Combat suit with cap	2.49	
Drawers, cellular	0.17	
First Field Dressing	0.08	
Discs, identity, and paybook	0.08	
Shirts, KF	0.48	
Socks	0.14	
Face veil	0.17	
NBC Equipment	0.33	
	<u>6.29</u>	

b. Carried in CEFO:

Web equipment, incl 2 sandbags	2.32
Digging tool (pick or shovel)	1.47
Water bottle (full), cup and carrier	1.36

RESTRICTED

ANNEX G (Contd)

In rear pouches:

Mess tins	0.39
Combat ration	0.85
Knife, fork and spoon	0.17
Washing and shaving kit	0.17
Foot powder and insect repellent	0.11
One spare pair socks	0.14
Towel	0.28
One pair of spare boot laces	

In cape carrier:

Groundsheet	1.36
Jersey heavy wool	0.68
NBC Suit	1.27

Worn by the man:

Respirator, AG, SR 6	1.22
	<u>11.79</u>

c. Extra items carried with CEMO:

kg

Large pack	1.13
Beret	0.14
Cap comforter	0.08
Drawers, cellular	0.17
Holdall (less knife, fork and spoon)	0.34
Parka (approx weight)	2.94
Shirt, KF	0.47
Socks	0.14
Towel	0.28
Gloves	0.14
Boot cleaning kit	0.17
PT Shoes	0.71

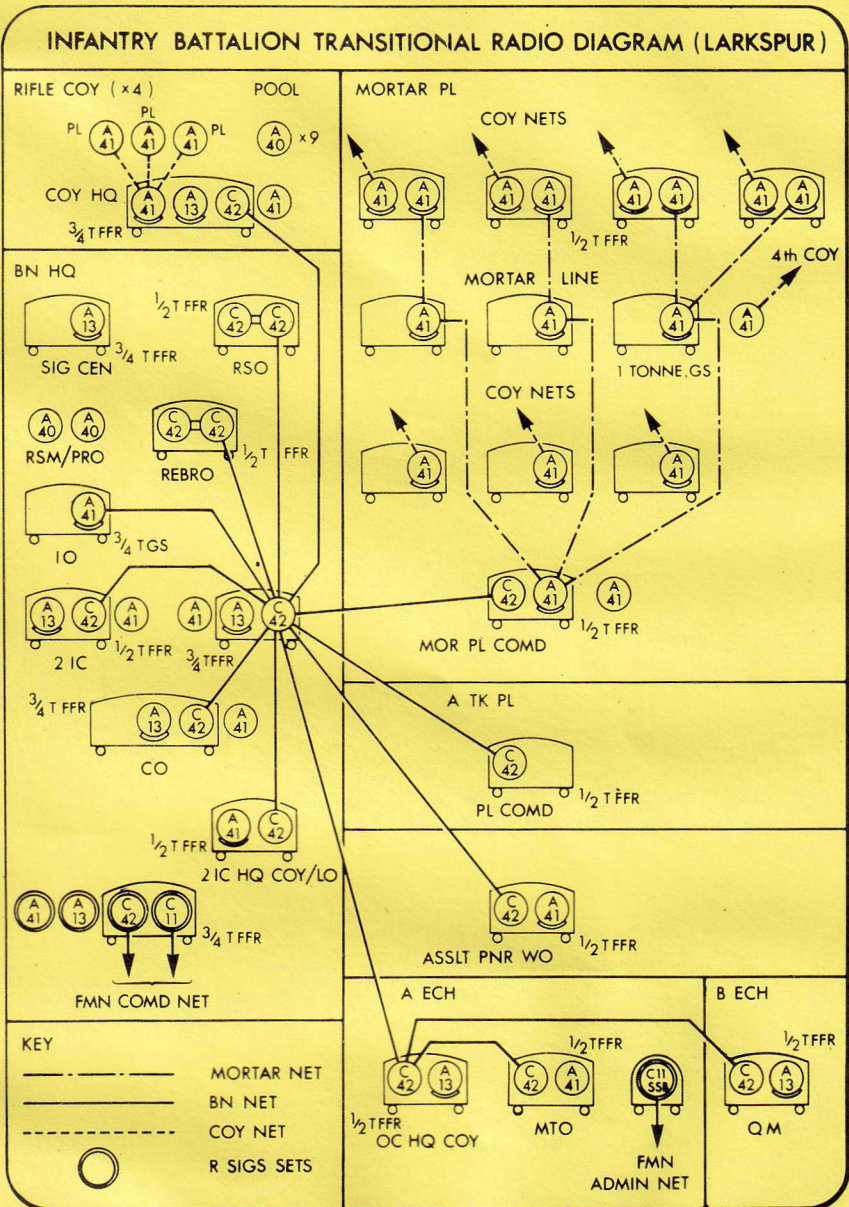
TOTAL

6.71

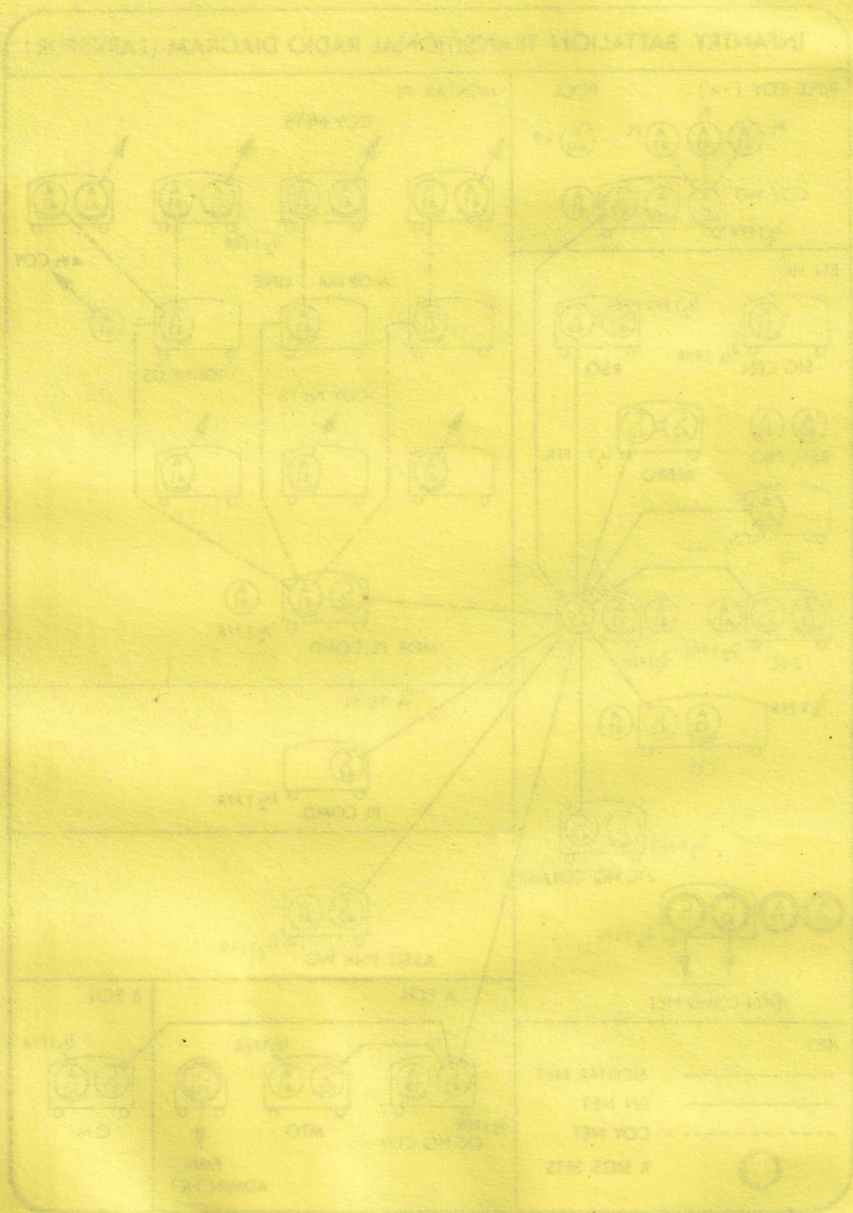
d. Summary of weight totals:

Clothing worn on the man	6.29
Carried in CEFO	11.79
Carried in CEMO	<u>6.71</u>
TOTAL	<u>24.79</u>

This total excludes all ammunition, weapon and instrument weights.



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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX U

INFANTRY FIXED CALLSIGNS (TRANSITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS)

HQ Stns	ØA - ØD
Rear Link A Coy	1A - 1B
Rear Link B Coy	2A - 2B
Rear Link C Coy	3A - 3B
Rear Link D Coy	4A - 4B
Rear Link Mor P1	5ØA - 5ØB
Rear Link Recce P1 (Note 1)	6ØA - 6ØB
Rear Link ATk P1	7ØA - 7ØB
Rear Link HQ Coy	8
CO	9

Mech/Inf Coys	A Coy	B Coy	C Coy	D Coy
HQ Stns	1A - 1B	2A - 2B	3A - 3B	4A - 4B
Mech/Rifle Pls	11 12 13	21 22 23	31 32 33	41 42 43
Pl/Comds*	11L12L13L	21L22L23L	31L32L33L	41L42L43L
Mech/Rifle Sects/APCs	11A12A13A	21A22A23A	31A32A33A	41A42A43A
	11B12B13B	21B22B23B	31B32B33B	41B42B43B
	11C12C13C	21C22C23C	31C32C33C	41C42C43B

ACO	17	27	37	47
Fitters	18	28	38	48
Rec	18A	28A	38A	48A
OC	19	29	39	49
2IC	19A	29A	39A	49A
Spare	19B	29B	39B	49B
CSM	19C	29C	39C	49C
CQMS	19D	29D	39D	49D
LO	19E	29E	39E	49E
Amb	19F	29F	39F	49F
HMLC	19G	29G	39G	49G

* Suffix L used only when roving away from P1 HQ.

Mor P1	
Mor P1 Comd	5ØA
Mor P1 2IC	5ØB
No 1 Sect MFCs	51A - 51B
Mor Vehs	51C - 51D
Sect Comd	51L
No 2 Sect MFCs	52A - 52B
Mor Vehs	52C - 52D
Sect Comd	52L
No 3 Sect MFCs	53A - 53B
Mor Vehs	53C - 53D
4th MFC Party	54A - 54B

U1-1

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX U (Contd)

INFANTRY FIXED CALLSIGNS (TRANSITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS)

Recce Pl (Note 1)	
Pl HQ veh	60A-60B
Sects	61-61A
	62-62A
	63-63A
ATk Pl Comd	70A
ATk Pl 2IC	70B
No. 1 Sect Comd	71
Dets	71A-71B
No. 2 Sect Comd	72
Dets	72A-72B
No. 3 Sect Comd	73
Dets	73A-73B
HQ Coy Admin Elms	
Umpires	80A-80D
QM	81
QM Tech	82
MO	83
RAP	83A
MTO	84
A1 Ech	85
A2 Ech	85A etc
B Ech	85B
Asslt Pnr WO	86
Asslt Pnr Sects (Note 2)	86A-86D
Spare	87
OC LAD	88
Rec	88A etc
OC HQ Coy	89
2IC HQ Coy	89A
CSM HQ Coy	89C
CQMS HQ Coy	89D
HMLC HQ Coy	89G
HQ Coy Comd Elms	
CO	9
2IC	9A
Ops Offr	9B
Fmn Comd (Higher Fmn ie: Armd Div)	90
Adj	91
RSO	92
Sig Pl	92A etc
IO	93
Int Sect	93A etc
LO	94-94A etc
RSM	95
Pro	95A etc
Def Pl (Note 1)	96 etc
FAC	97
Rebro	98-98A
Fmn Comd (Intermediate Fmn ie: Task Force)	99

RESTRICTED

- NOTES** (1) Callsigns have been shown for the Recce Pl and Def Pl as these may exist in some establishments.
- (2) Each Coy maintains one Sect trained in Asslt Pnr duties. If it is necessary to conc the Sects into a Pl for any length of time they may take the 86 callsigns. For short tasks Sects will retain their own fixed callsign.

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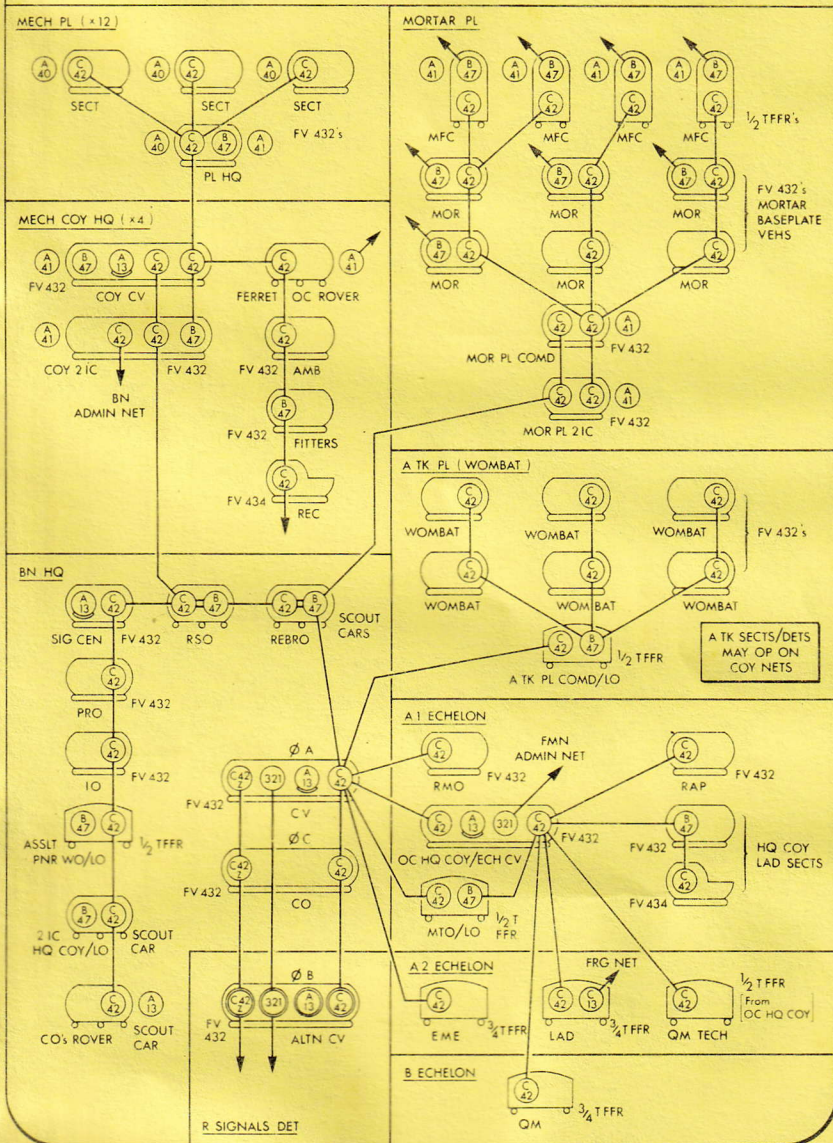
NOTES (1) Callings have been shown for the House N and Laid N as these
may exist in some circumstances.

(2) Each Coy maintains one Sect trained in A/C for duties.
It is necessary to zone the Sects into a P for any length of
time they may take the 80 callings. For short tasks Sects will
retain their own fixed calling.

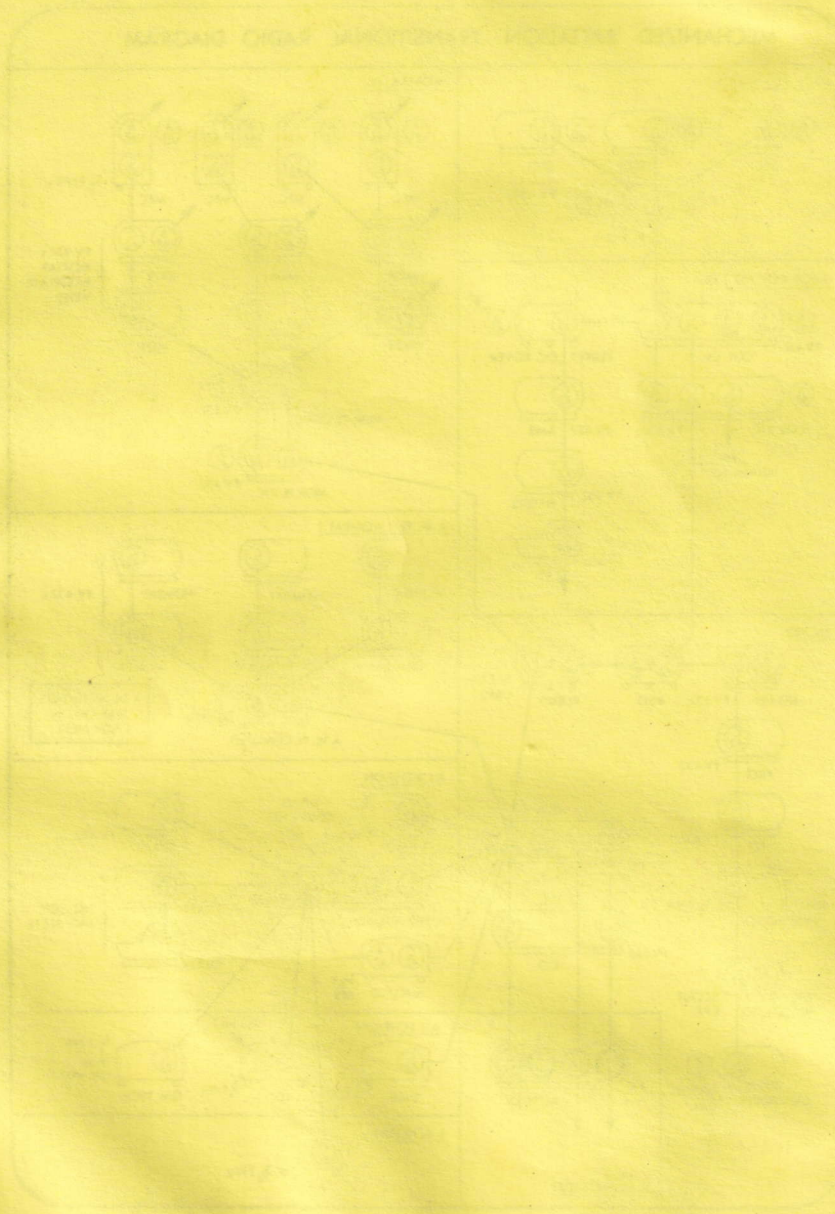
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MECHANIZED BATTALION TRANSITIONAL RADIO DIAGRAM



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V-2

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART 2

CHAPTER 1 - FIRE AND MANOEUVRE

GENERAL

101. The grouping of sections into two fire teams, which during the transitional phase will carry respectively a MAW and a GPMG, does not alter the principle of fire and manoeuvre.

102. The basic principle of fire and manoeuvre, between individual riflemen, pairs of riflemen, fire teams, or the gun group and the rifle group within the section, remains unchanged. However, the points of detail to note are:-

- a. MAW may not always be carried, in which case Nos. 1 and 2 will revert to the role of riflemen.
- b. When MAW is carried, Nos. 1 and 2 should not be separated when manoeuvring.
- c. The overall strength of the section has been reduced to 8 men, which may preclude dropping off riflemen, when on route to an objective, to give additional covering fire. Also the GPMG No. 2 may be used as a rifleman in the advance and attack where the maximum possible number of men is required in the assault. This situation applies when the formations illustrated in the revised Figs 1-10 in the supplement are adopted.

(103-105 *Reserved*)

SECTION 5 - SECTION FORMATIONS

106. When MAW is carried, care should be taken to avoid positioning No. 1 and No. 2 so that they would risk separation on coming under effective enemy fire. Revised Figs 1-7 are attached.

(107-110 *Reserved*)

SECTION 6 - PLATOON FORMATIONS

BASIC FORMATIONS

111. The formations illustrated will not change fundamentally, but they are altered by a MAW in each section. Revised Figs 8-10 are attached.

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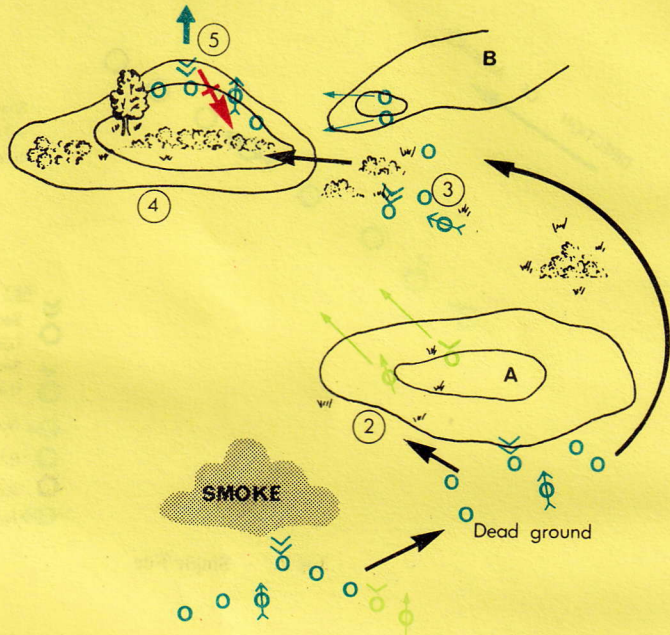
CONTROL

112. **MAW.** When he so requires, a platoon commander can detach a MAW team from a section to operate under his own control. However, the advantages so gained must be balanced against the resultant weakening of the section.

113. **Platoon HQ** will usually split for movement as described in Part 2, Section 6 paragraph 51. However, there will be many occasions when the light mortar team will be kept together, in either the platoon commander's or the platoon sergeant's party.

(114-115 *Reserved*).

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STAGES OF MANOEUVRE

- ① Section under effective fire, fire returned, section moves to dead ground under cover of smoke
- ② GPMG Gp moves forward to fire position at 'A'
- ③ Rifle Gp moves to final assault position using cover or fire and manoeuvre in two Gp's
- ④ Four men assault covered by two others at 'B'. Grenades may be used if final assault position in range. Position cleared and checked by men working in pairs. GPMG Gp and two men rejoin
- ⑤ Reorganize on the line of advance

GENERAL NOTE

It is possible that MAW would not be carried.

Fig. 1 - An example of section fire and manoeuvre (GPMG Gp of 2)

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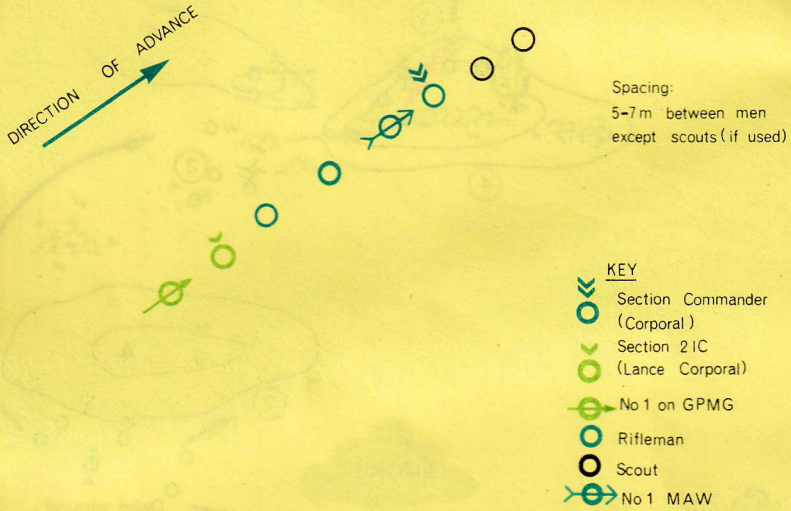


Fig 2. - Single File

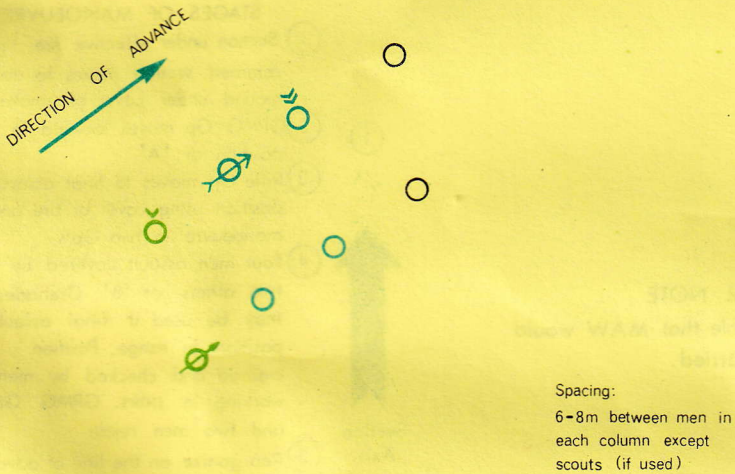


Fig 3. - File

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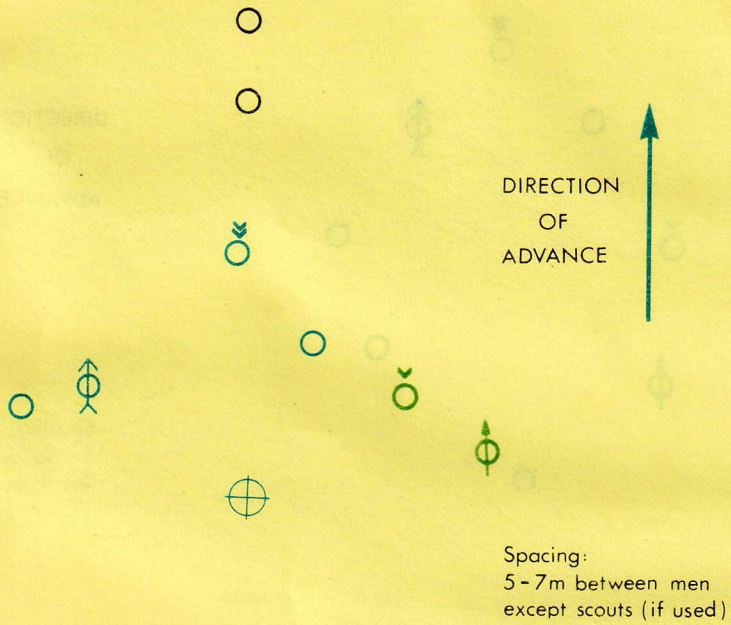


Fig 4. - Arrowhead

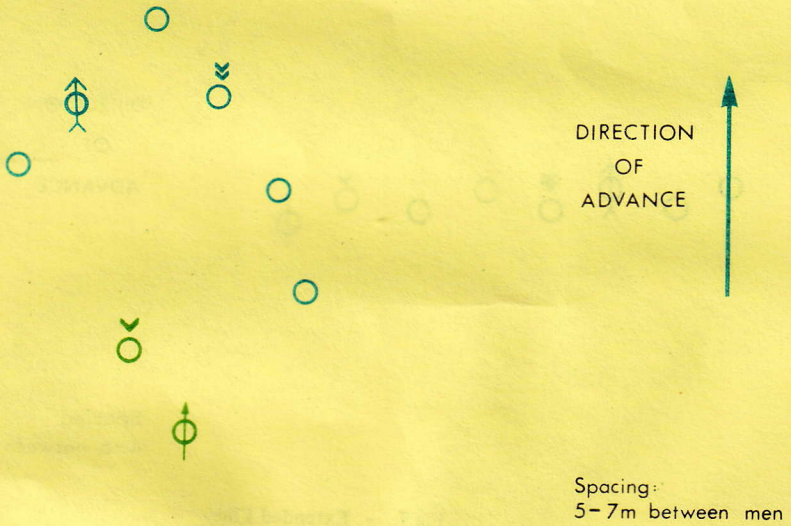


Fig 5. - Spearhead

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Fig 6. - Diamond



Fig 7. - Extended Line

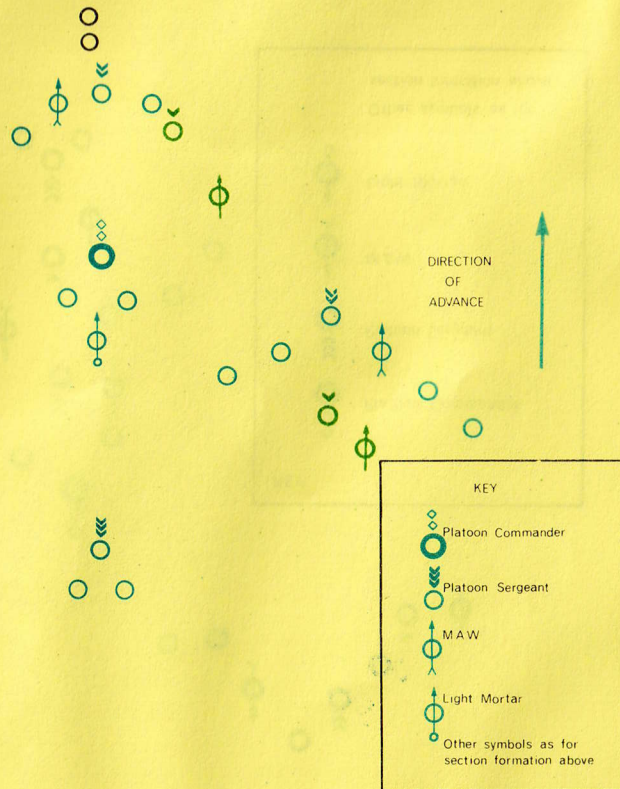
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2-7

Note: The position of the Light Mortar will depend on the situation. It can be with either the platoon commanders or platoon sergeants group.

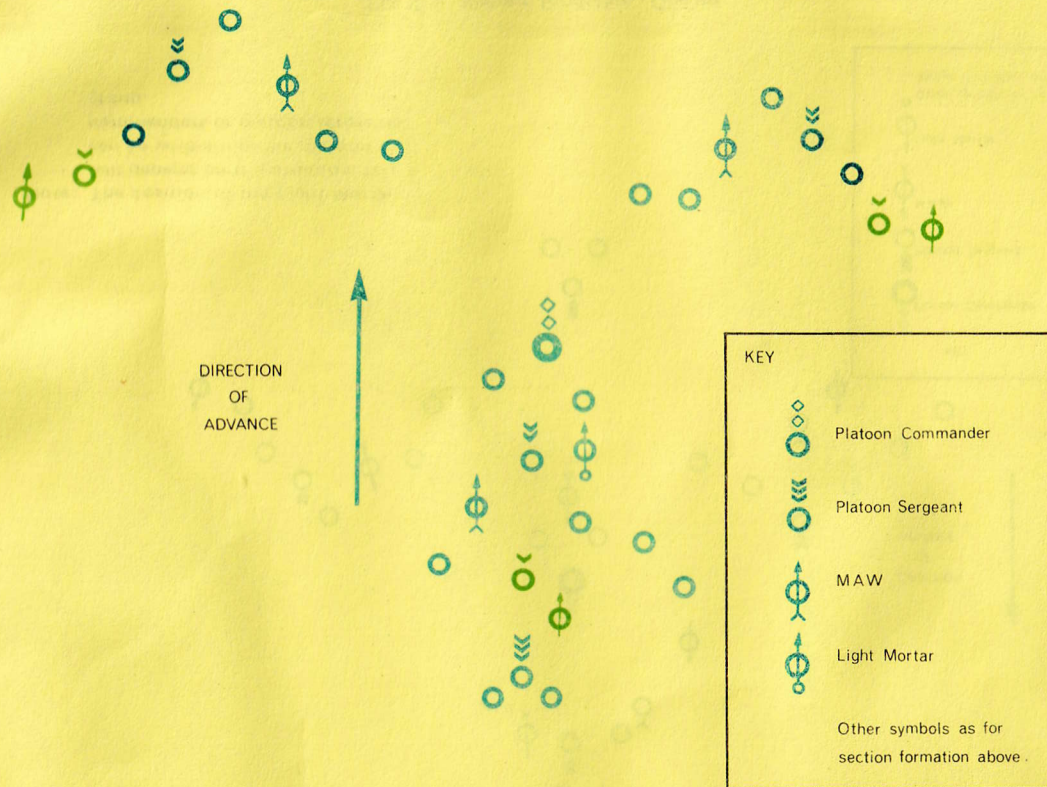
Fig. 8 - Platoon formation • One up



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2-8



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Fig 9. - Platoon formation - Two up

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2-9

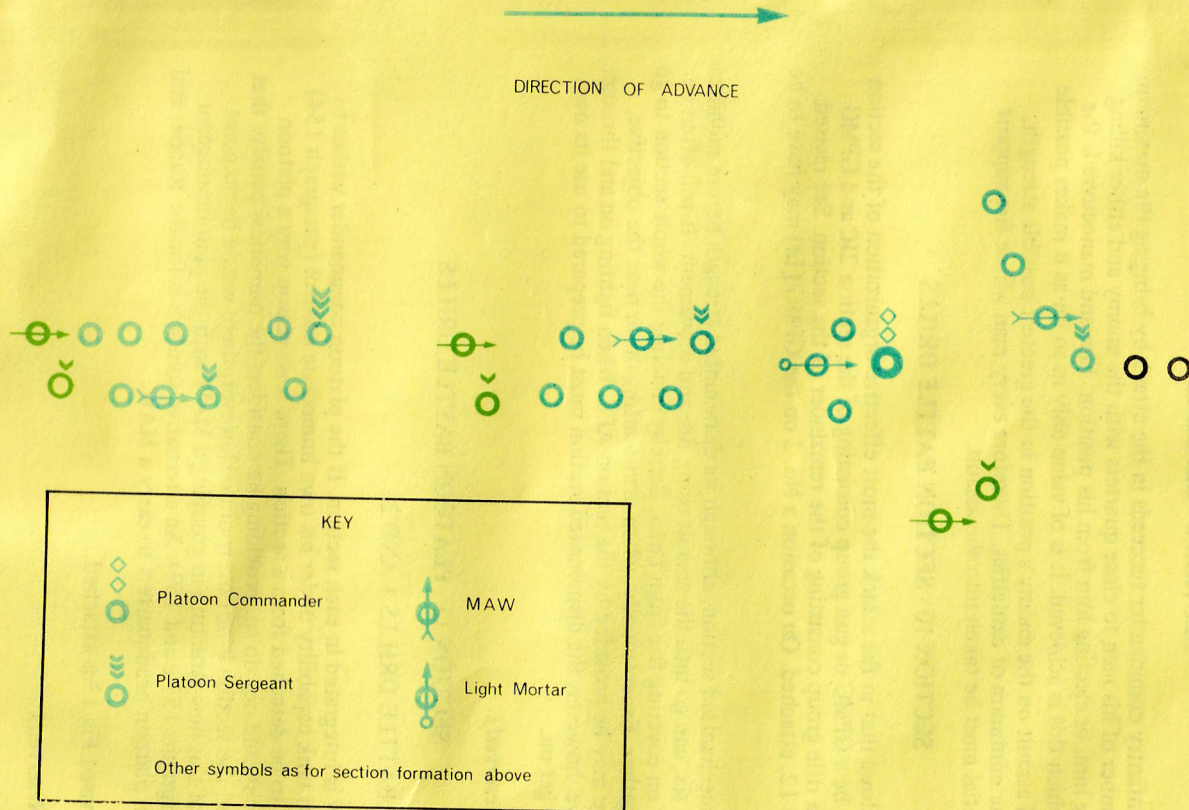


Fig 10. - Platoon formation - Column

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CHAPTER 2 - THE ATTACK

SECTION 8 - GENERAL

116. The infantry commander succeeds in the attack by bringing the maximum possible number of his men to close quarters with the enemy and either killing or capturing him, or ejecting him from his position. Fire and manoeuvre is the means by which this is achieved. It is of value only in so far as it makes possible a successful assault on the enemy's position in the greatest possible strength, and with the minimum of casualties. Therefore every man whose fire support is not essential must be taken into the assault.

SECTION 10 - SECTION BATTLE DRILLS

117. It follows that in the attack the most effective organization of the section will usually be a GPMG or gun group consisting of the section 2IC and GPMG No. 1, and a rifle group consisting of the remainder of the section. See revised Figs 11 and 12, attached. On occasion a No. 2 on the GPMG (Lt) may have to be included.

118. The mechanized section, although its dismounted strength before mobilization is only six, can go into the assault using fire and movement. It will often be able to rely on covering fire from tanks, thereby enabling the whole section to go forward together. Exceptionally, when dismounting on or near the objective, covering fire may be provided by the section APC. When fighting on and through the objective, however, the dismounted section must be prepared to use its own weapons to get on.

(119-120 *Reserved*).

SECTION 11 - PLATOON BATTLE DRILLS

PLATOON BATTLE DRILLS 1 AND 2

121. MAW is integrated in each section. If the platoon commander wishes to keep an anti tank capability under his own immediate control (paragraph 154) it will have to be detached from a section. There is no reason why a platoon commander should not do so, providing he considers the numerical penalty that will result to the section is not overriding. However, there would be no point as a result of this new structure in grouping a MAW with the platoon sergeant (Part 2 paragraphs 157.c and 159). An alternative solution is for the Runner and Rifleman in platoon headquarters to carry a MAW.

122. A revised Fig 13 is attached.

(123-125 *Reserved*).

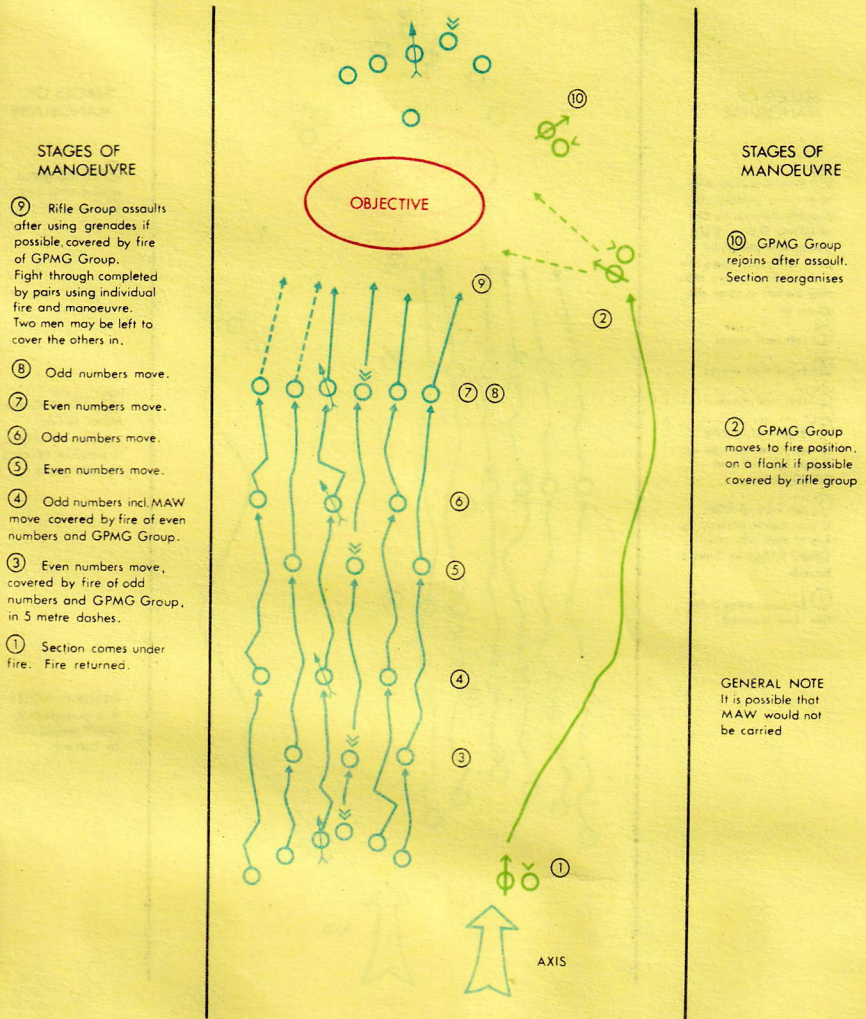
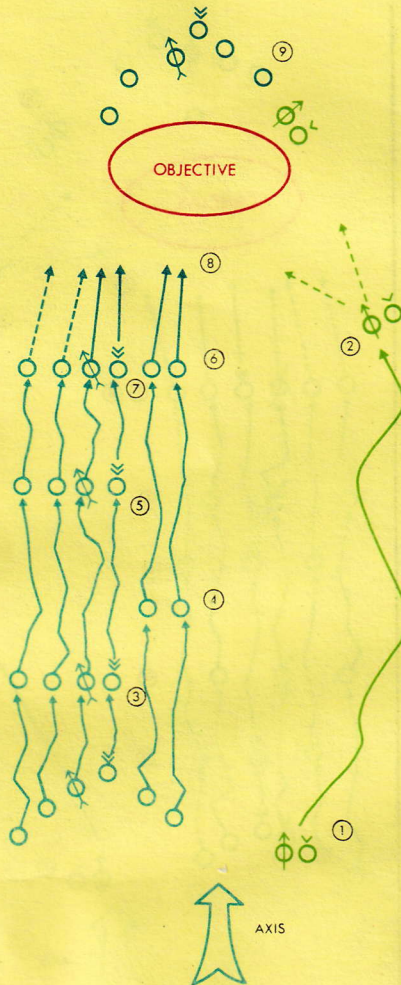


Fig 11. - Fire and manoeuvre by odd and even riflemen
(GPMG Gp of 2)

STAGES OF
MANOEUVRE

- ⑧ Rifle Group assaults after using grenades if possible, covered by fire of GPMG Group. Fight through completed by pairs using individual fire and manoeuvre. Two men may be left to cover the others in
- ⑦ Left half moves
- ⑥ Right half moves
- ⑤ Left half moves
- ④ Right half of Rifle Group moves covered by fire of left half and GPMG Group.
- ③ Left half of Rifle Group moves, covered by fire of right half and GPMG Group, in 5 metre bounds.
- ① Section comes under fire. Fire returned.



STAGES OF
MANOEUVRE

- ⑨ GPMG group rejoins after assault. Section reorganises.

- ② GPMG Group moves to fire position, on a flank if possible, covered by rifle group.

GENERAL NOTES
It is possible that
MAW would not
be carried.

Fig 12. - Fire and manoeuvre in three groups
(GPMG Gp of 2)

ENEMY SECTION IN TRENCHES

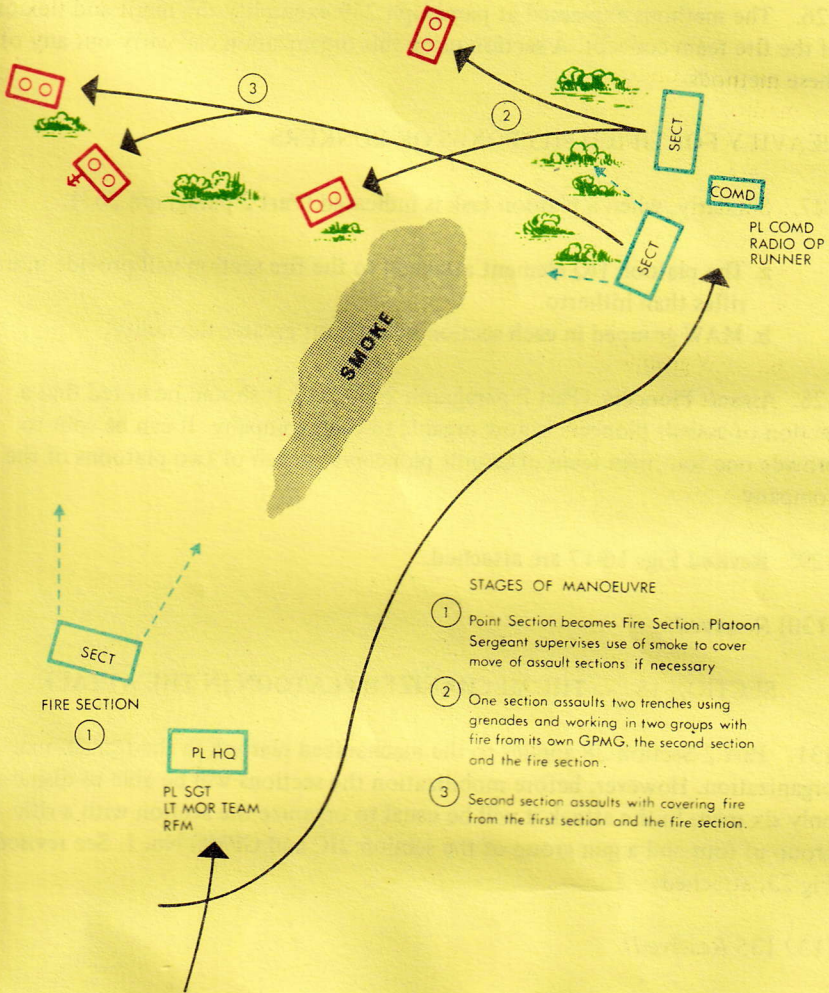


Fig 13. - Example of a platoon assault from a flank

SECTION 17 - ATTACKING TRENCH SYSTEMS AND STRONG-POINTS

SMALL BUNKERS

126. The methods explained at paragraph 259 exemplify the merit and flexibility of the fire team concept. A section using this organization can carry out any of these methods.

HEAVILY FORTIFIED PILLBOXES OR BUNKERS

127. Similarly, when a platoon task is indicated (Part 2 paragraph 263):

- a. The platoon HQ element attached to the fire section will provide more rifles than hitherto.
- b. MAW grouped in each section will permit greater flexibility.

128. **Assault Pioneers.** (Part 2 paragraph 263/264). It should be noted that a section of assault pioneers is now organic to each company. It can be split to provide one four man team of assault pioneers for each of two platoons of the company.

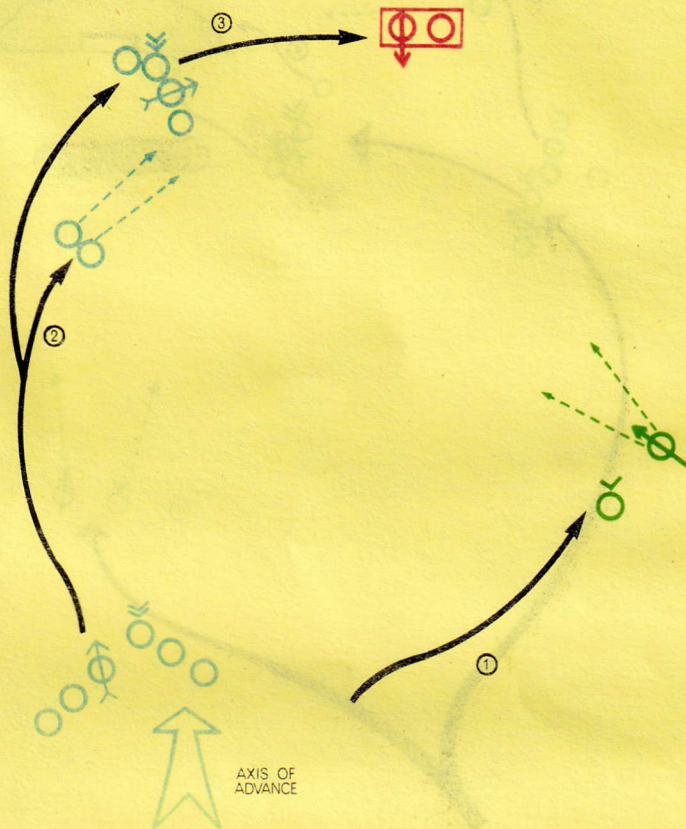
129. Revised Figs 16-17 are attached.

(130) *Reserved*.

SECTION 18 - THE MECHANIZED PLATOON IN THE ATTACK

131. Part 2 Section 28 applies to the mechanized platoon in the transitional organization. However, before mobilization the sections will be able to dismount only six men. In the attack it will be usual to organize the section with a rifle group of four and a gun group of the section 2IC and GPMG No. 1. See revised Fig 23, attached.

(132-135 *Reserved*).

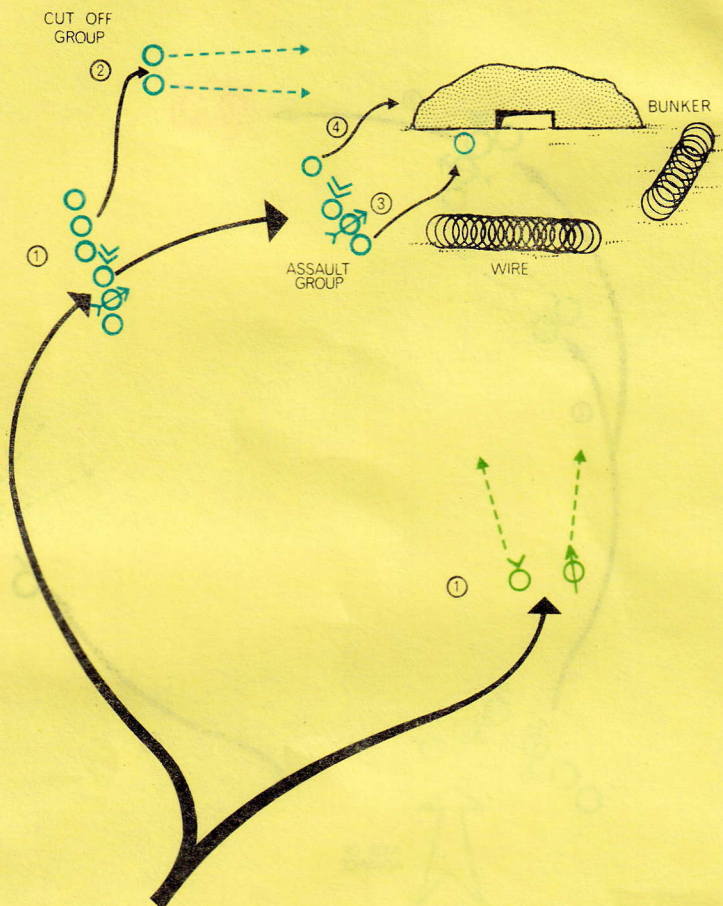


STAGES OF MANOEUVRE

- ① Section comes under fire. GPMG Group moves to fire position under cover of fire from Rifle Group.
- ② Rifle Group move to assault position dropping off two men to cover the assault, if necessary.
- ③ Rifle Group may throw grenades if within range and then assaults and fights through the objective covered by the Gun. Group and the other two riflemen

GENERAL NOTES. It is possible that the MAW would not be carried.

Fig 16. - Section attack on open trenches
(GPMG Gp of 2)



STAGES OF MANOEUVRE

- ① GPMG Group gives covering fire. Rifle Group moves to assault position on flank using cover or dead ground
- ② Two men move to a cut-off position, if desirable.
- ③ One or two men crawl to where they can throw grenades into the slit. If necessary two other men cut any wire
- ④ Assault group follows up the grenades and deals with any survivors

GENERAL NOTES. It is possible that the MAW would not be carried. However MAW may be used to supplement the covering fire.

Fig 17. - Section attack on a small bunker
(GPMG Gp of 2)

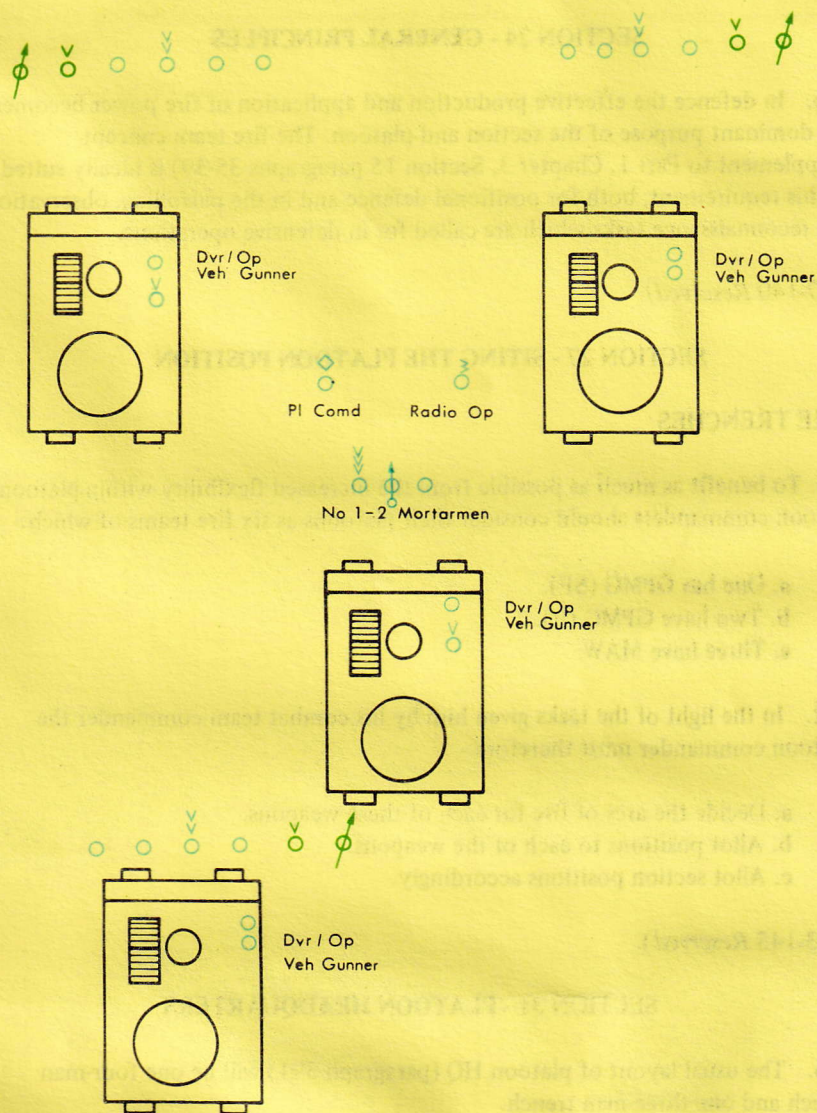


Fig 23. - Mechanized platoon formation on dismounting

CHAPTER 4 - DEFENCE

SECTION 24 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

136. In defence the effective production and application of fire power becomes the dominant purpose of the section and platoon. The fire team concept (Supplement to Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 15 paragraphs 35-39) is ideally suited to this requirement, both for positional defence and in the patrolling, observation and reconnaissance tasks which are called for in defensive operations.

(137-140 *Reserved*).

SECTION 27 - SITING THE PLATOON POSITION

FIRE TRENCHES

141. To benefit as much as possible from the increased flexibility within platoons, platoon commanders should consider their platoons as six fire teams of which:-

- a. One has GPMG (SF).
- b. Two have GPMG (lt).
- c. Three have MAW.

142. In the light of the tasks given him by his combat team commander the platoon commander must therefore:-

- a. Decide the arcs of fire for each of these weapons.
- b. Allot positions to each of the weapons.
- c. Allot section positions accordingly.

(143-145 *Reserved*).

SECTION 31 - PLATOON HEADQUARTERS

146. The usual layout of platoon HQ (paragraph 391) will be one four-man trench and one three man trench.

- a. Platoon commander, radio operator, runner and No. 1 Light Mortar.
- b. Platoon sergeant, No. 2 Light Mortar and a rifleman (ammunition carrier/runner).

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147. An alternative arrangement is one three man trench and two two man trenches:-

- a. Platoon commander, radio operator, runner.
- b. Platoon sergeant. Rifleman/ammunition carrier.
- c. Light mortar team.

SECTION 32 - TRENCHES AND SHELTERS

148. The various designs of trenches are unaltered. The alternatives within a section are:-

- a. Two four man trenches (one for each fire team).
- b. One four man and two two man trenches.
- c. Four two man trenches.

(149-150 *Reserved*).

SECTION 40 - THE MECHANIZED PLATOON IN DEFENCE

BATTLE POSITIONS

151. The APC will not mount RARDEN in the transitional mechanized battalion and Part 2, Section 40, paragraph 480 should be disregarded. However the employment of Zulu turret mounted APCs must be considered. The general principles covering the use of Zulu APCs is given in paragraph 63. In some battle positions it may be possible to deploy turret mounted vehicles in support of the platoon by either adding depth to the position or by covering a flank. The Zulu APC should not be deployed in the forefront of a battle.

152. There may be occasions when it may be possible to dismount the pintle mounted GPMGs to improve the platoon's dismounted fire power. This would affect the Zulu APCs own security.

(153-155 *Reserved*).

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CHAPTER 7

SECTION 54 - HOUSE CLEARING

SECTION DRILL FOR CLEARING A HOUSE

156. In the transitional battalion the section will be organized as follows:-

- a. Section commander.
- b. Assault group - two entry men
two bombers
one lookout (MAW/LAW No. who may also be required
to make a point of entry).
- c. Covering group - section 2IC and GPMG No. 1.

(157-158 Reserved).

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CHAPTER 11

SECTION 79 - SMALL DELIBERATE AMBUSHES

159. See Revised Figure 40 and 41.

(160 *Reserved*).

SECTION 85 - VEHICLE AMBUSH

161. A road block must always be covered by fire. This cover should be provided by at least one section with its MAW and LAWs. Normally, the strength of the vehicle ambush should not be less than that shown in Fig 43, ie, twelve men or three fire teams. The GPMGs and MAW/LAW should be sited to cover the road on the enemy side of the block; the rest of the section should be positioned to protect this party and to engage enemy vehicles with fire from different angles. (See Fig 43).

(162-165 *Reserved*).

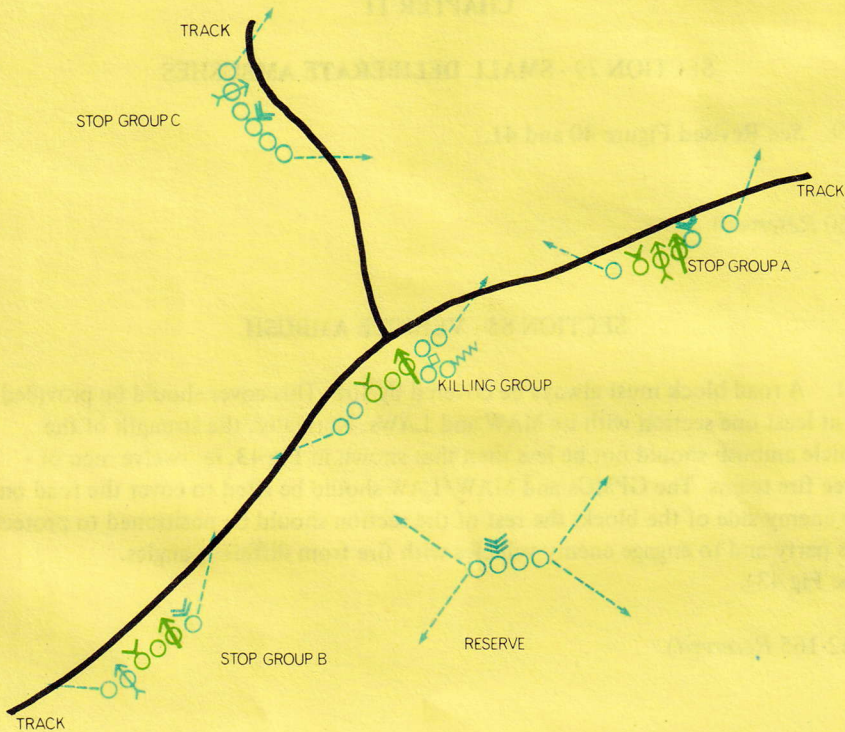


Fig. 40. - Layout of a Platoon area ambush
(short term)

Notes:

1. Stop Groups at A, B and C would be 100-200 metres apart sited to get protection from the fire of the Killing Group and other Stop Groups.
2. An extra two Stop Groups could be found within the Platoon if necessary. Light Mortar and MAW teams can be used as riflemen or in their primary role.
3. The ambush would be sprung by the Killing Group. The Stop Groups allow the enemy to pass them when they are moving towards the Killing Group and deal with fleeing enemy after the ambush is sprung.
4. The Killing Group can be enlarged by using the Gun Groups only as stops.
5. Claymore mines could be used to thicken the ambush.

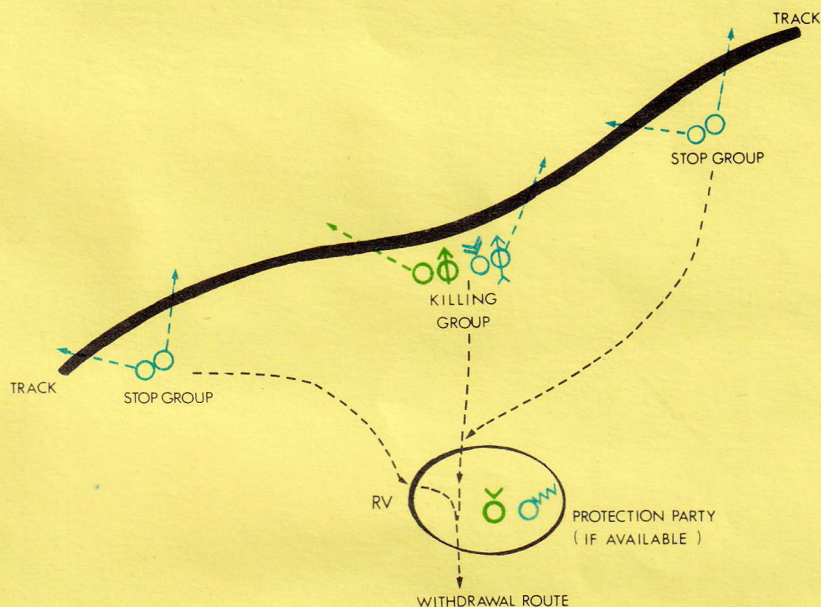


Fig 41. - Layout of a Section linear ambush
(short term)

Notes

1. Stop Groups would be approximately 25 metres from the Killing Group.
2. If the section has a radio, defensive fire can be called for on the track or elsewhere 250 metres, or more from the nearest group.
3. Claymore mines would considerably increase the killing power of the ambush.

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